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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

About Spanish Right-About

Japan Prepares Its Apologia

France Wrestles Classes

¶ **Repercussions from Teruel**—As President Azana awards Gen. Vicente Rojo, Chief of Staff of the Government's Central Army with the Laureate insignia of Madrid (one of the highest of Spanish Government honors) for his efficient and effective conduct of the Teruel offensive, the dictated press in interested authoritarian countries alters its estimate of the importance of the Teruel position. While Franco was holding Teruel, it was hailed as a key position for the cutting off of Barcelona from Valencia. Now that Franco's forces are driven out, the tone of the censured press changes. It now seems Teruel is insignificant, its loss unimportant to the Insurgents, its acquisition of little value to the Loyalists. If this is ironically amusing, the tone of the press in another respect, however, is significant. Berlin papers reflect an attitude of public surfeit with Spanish war news, a distaste for the whole Spanish affair. Italy similarly appears to be perfunctory in its continued support of the Insurgents. • It might be under the head of "poetic justice" that a war which was fomented by a multiplicity of interests within, now seems languishing for want of interest from without.

¶ **Japan's Policy**—Is it to be a frank declaration of war against China? It it to be a delineation of Japan's intentions toward other nations? Is the "United States of Asia," concerning which whispers are echoing through Japanese council chambers, to be mentioned? Questions like these buzz, like flies above a molasses pot, as highest government and military officials foregather in Tokyo at an imperial conference in the presence of the Emperor. It is announced that following the conference will come a formal pronouncement of "the Empire's unshakable policy toward China." Without waiting for the announcement, one may venture to predict that it will be couched in benevolent terms, explaining Japan's acts as the "will of heaven," and classifying it as the altruistic defense of the Orient against Communism. • But a forthright pronouncement from Japan unquestionably will clarify the modern enigma of the East—the "why" of Japan's hitherto undeclared war—and, at least, enable neutrals to better judge their present position and future hopes in the Orient.

¶ **Code of Social Peace**—Premier Chautemps gains from the Council of Ministers approval of his plans for concluding a peace pact between capital and labor. A wave of sit-down strikes, through which a sinuous political theme drew a devious line, makes a "stop" signal essential against agitation contrary to the national interest. So a conference is called. Employers, workers, middle class representatives are invited, and Premier Chautemps prepares to unfold his "code of social peace." Clouds of class conflict still hover in French skies, but it is expected that the new code will lessen labor tensions and somewhat pacify social cleavages. • The conflict illustrates a recurring theme in the world of today—the necessity for lifting true brotherhood above class concepts.

¶ **Baseball "Prep" Schools**—W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, announces a new classification among the "pros." It's a Class E league, composed largely of home-town boys—lads coming up from the sand-lots and high-school teams who demand but modest salaries while they learn the finer points of the game under professional auspices. The announcement of the newly-formed class brings a flood of applications. And this is interpreted by wiseacres as meaning that professional baseball is gaining in popularity, as it becomes more commercialized. • As in many other fields, professionalism pays a premium to skill without robbing the dilettante of the pleasure of doing the thing for the fun of it.

¶ **"New Year" Peace Talk**—Reichsführer Hitler entertains the diplomatic corps and his own departmental chiefs, at a New Year's reception held Jan. 11. He strikes a theme to which the nations of the world might truly rally, even though their interpretations of the terms vary. Says he: "Peace is the aim of the Reich's government work. Germany seeks to advance all healthy and helpful ideas for increasing spiritual welfare." Responds Monsignor Cesare Orsenico, for the diplomatic corps: "There is no human happiness without peace. Even amid increasing armaments, humanity cries out confidently for peace." • And well may humanity cry confidently—for, if its cries are honest and unselfish, warfare's walls of Jericho are bound to fall as the insistence of men's massed desire grows in power.

¶ **Anti-Comintern Objectors**—The proposal that Austria and Hungary join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Communist alliance is received with little enthusiasm as Foreign Ministers of Austria, Hungary and Italy confer on Danubian influences and interests. • They suspect that the pact shoots past Communism at democracy.

In the Boston Section:

Fight over Anglo-American trade agreement forms.

New England Council optimistic over trade outlook.

Legislative hopper fills with bills; gas diversion sought.

Harvard fellowships for journalists announced.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Austria, Hungary Decline to Join In Anti-'Red' Pact

The News

BUDAPEST, Jan. 11 (AP)—Austria and Hungary stiffened their opposition to an Italian suggestion yesterday that they join the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-communist pact.

Foreign ministers of the three countries met privately in a conference that was expected to study the recently intensified conflict of fascist and democratic influences in the Danubian area.

On the anti-communism pact as well as several other points, Italy found the two smaller powers reluctant to follow Premier Mussolini's leadership.

Hungarians said unofficially that part of their objection to joining the Italian-German-Japanese accord lay in a suspicion it was directed not merely at communism but also—if indirectly—at democratic institutions.

Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria, who accompanied Foreign Minister Guido Schmidt to the meeting, said "neither Austria nor Hungary have anything to fear from communism."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Events of major political importance, vitally affecting the foreign policies of Italy, Austria, and Hungary—the "Rome Protocol States" whose foreign ministers are holding one of their periodical conferences here—have taken place since the last meeting of the group in November, 1936.

There is the Rome-Berlin axis. There is the Italian adherence to the Anti-Comintern pact. There is the Italo-Yugoslav pact. Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations and Italy's changed attitude toward Vienna and Budapest in the matter of economic concessions. These are all events which neither Austria nor Hungary can ignore.

How these developments affect the three nations can be understood in the light of the fact that the protocols of March, 1934, pledged them to consult each other on all matters of common interest. They also are pledged to respect their mutual independence. But perhaps the major direct importance of the agreements lies in their provision for bilateral agreements to improve trade relations among themselves in the Danube Valley.

Small States Disturbed

The two small states of the "Roman group," which once looked upon Italy for guidance and support thus are disturbed in seeing Italy deeply involved in commit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

President Bids 'Big Business' To White House

Five Biggest Men in Main Industries to State Cases to Him

Several Are Foes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Five ranking leaders of "big business," including some who almost certainly would be included in President Roosevelt's list of the reprehensible few, had their day at the White House today. They were invited to be guests of the President at a fireside conference in the residential part of the Executive Mansion late this afternoon.

Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation and the highest salaried man in the United States, headed the list. Not only does Mr. Sloan draw the largest salary in the country, but nine of his corporation's officials are among the 13 highest paid men in the United States, and General Motors recently laid off 30,000 workers. Yet Mr. Sloan is recognized by the White House as an outstanding industrial leader and a familiar figure in the Executive Mansion, while William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, called on the President last week.

Next in today's list is Ernest T. Weir, the Pittsburgh steel magnate who led the fight against NRA, the National Labor Relations Board and against recognition of the C. I. O. drive in steel, even after "big steel" had signed collective bargaining agreements. He is recognized as spear-head of the drive against completion of the unionization drive in steel.

More Big Men

The third visitor is Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturers of building materials. To reduce the cost of such materials to prospective home builders is one of the major objectives of the President's housing program. Mr. Brown is a Republican, and served on some of former President Hoover's recovery committees.

Next on the list of fireside visitors is M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who sits on a long list of boards of directors in various activities. One week ago today, President Roosevelt was criticizing the railroads which had purchased a year's supply of steel rails last spring, thus pushing production skyward and making the following decline sharper. Mr. Clement is a Republican, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has been charged for decades with some of the corporate activities which the President criticizes.

Finally, is Colby M. Chester, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of General Foods Corporation. His presence at the conference is not altogether certain, although he was specially invited in his capacity as spokesman for the N. A. M. He recently issued strong replies to some of President Roosevelt's public statements.

Chance to State Case

In many respects, it would have been difficult to get together five more forthright and vigorous representatives of big business, to confer with the President. The talk was carefully set at tea-time, and in the White House itself, rather than in the more formal atmosphere of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Housing Problems Face Middle Western Cities

Indianapolis Finds New Housing Unoccupied Due to Defects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—"Weeping" walls and bulging floors in an Indianapolis, Ind., housing project are causing concern to Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, who recently inherited from the PWA supervision of this and 50 other projects in various stages of construction.

Lockfield Garden Apartments, consisting of a 22½-acre development for Negro tenants, were scheduled to be ready for occupancy last summer.

Today no one has moved in because miles of cracks have developed in the walls, causing the rain to seep in. Tinted plaster has been discolored and wood floors, laid on concrete that evidently had not dried sufficiently, had buckled in some places.

The defects in construction are said to be costing the government $20,000 a month in rents alone, to say nothing of the time officials have had to give the project at a time when they are working for speed on the new decentralized housing program to be undertaken under the Wagner-Steagall Act.

Detroit Pushes Projects as Rental Situation Becomes Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 11—The Federal Government has earmarked $10,000,000 to meet Detroit's housing problem in 1938. And even more federal aid may be made available after July 1, according to Mrs. Josephine Gomon, secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission. Approximately $10,000,000 in Government money already has been spent in the city's two new housing projects.

But, with all this money, the city is ringed with trailer camps in which hundreds of families live in cramped, unsanitary quarters. In Wyandotte, in the down-river industrial district, families are living in frail tar-paper shacks. Thousands of working class families are spending from 30 to 60 per cent of their income for rent.

Rents have risen rapidly. Detroit's rents hit their depression low of 41.7 per cent of normal in December, 1933, far ahead of other major cities. But since then Detroit rents have risen 50 per cent. The nearest comparable rise was in Cleveland, where over the same period rents rose 13.5 per cent.

Several weeks ago it was estimated that in all, approximately 40,000 families in Detroit are in need of

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Sale of Insurance By Savings Banks Wins Lehman Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11—Mutual savings banks in New York State would be authorized to write life insurance policies similar to those sold by savings banks in Massachusetts if a bill introduced in the Legislature by State Senator Jacob Livingston (D) of Brooklyn, a member of the Senate Banks Committee, is enacted into law.

Mr. Livingston's proposal was laid before legislators at their opening session last week, immediately after Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had made a plea for authorization of savings bank life insurance in New York. As in Massachusetts, only persons residing in the state or regularly employed here would be eligible to purchase policies, which would be limited to $1000 per person for each issuing bank.

The Massachusetts plan of providing limited amounts of life insurance through savings banks at low cost has been advocated in New York State before, but this is the first time the program has had the active sponsorship of the Governor and its chances of success, therefore, are held to be brighter. Life insurance companies, it is understood here, will oppose the proposal on the grounds it threatens their business.

State Regulation

In his annual message, Governor Lehman called attention to the large proportion of persons in modern society who purchase life insurance, stressing that it was the responsibility of the state to regulate such services and see they were sold at reasonable cost.

Governor Lehman emphasized that since 1907 Massachusetts has provided low-cost life insurance to residents by empowering mutual savings banks to establish insurance departments under public supervision.

"The Massachusetts system of savings bank life insurance provides dependable life insurance and annuities at low cost," he continued. "The experience in that State proves conclusively that the cost of ordinary life insurance sold by the savings banks is lower than that of ordinary life insurance sold by private companies. A comparison of the cost of savings bank insurance and of private industrial insurance is even more advantageous to the savings banks. In addition, the terms of savings bank life insurance policies are in general more favorable to policyholders than those of private insurance companies."

Holding that low-paid wage earners did not want to become the objects of charity or to demand public aid, Governor Lehman held that savings bank life insurance would have enthusiastic support if brought within the means of a large clientele in the industrial and middle classes of the state's population.

Conditions Specified

Modeled along lines recommended by Governor Lehman, the Livingston bill provides that any New York savings bank may establish an insurance department if it complies with certain specific conditions and if, "in the opinion of the Superintendent of Banks, the financial condition of the bank presents no objection to the establishment of an insurance department."

Writing of insurance would be undertaken in a separate department of any bank availing itself of the powers contemplated in the bill. Assets and liabilities of this department would be distinct from general assets and liabilities of the bank. No bank could employ solicitors or make collections on the house-to-house plan used by industrial insurance carriers.

Whether New York savings banks will support the Livingston bill has not been determined, as there has been little opportunity for expression of opinion. However, a committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York is known to be studying the bill.

Farm Groups Divided Over Control Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's not only a good farm bill that the 6,000,000 farmers of the United States hope to get from the new session of Congress, but legislation on a variety of subjects from regulation of monopolies to control of noxious weeds, to judge from a survey of the winter crop of resolutions harvested at recent conventions of leading farm organizations.

Beside glowing coal stoves in farm living rooms of the corn belt and the wheat zone, around dining tables in farm kitchens of the South and the Pacific coast, and in the farmhouses of New England, farmers who get together are arguing matters of national policy these days.

On such matters as federal monetary policies, regulation of trusts, taxation, support of co-operative marketing and other general economic matters, these farmers from many diverse regions see somewhat alike, it appears from the resolutions they recently wrote for the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and Farmers' Union conventions. But on the economic question of how to control or dispose of surplus crops which gobble up their profits by lowering prices, they hold somewhat divergent views.

The Grange, oldest of the farm or-

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Rural Relief Burden Grows, Wallace Says

Asserts Federal and Local Agencies Lack Means to Meet Demands

Farm Income Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told a Senate committee today that demands for rural relief were increasing steadily and that neither local nor federal agencies "have the means to cope" with the situation.

Testifying at the unemployment inquiry he blamed the industrial recession, falling farm prices, increased mechanization of agriculture and drought for the critical condition which he said demanded expansion of rural relief. Farm incomes, he said would fall this year 5 to 10 per cent below 1937.

The relief need is greatest, he said, in the Great Plains region, which has suffered from droughts since 1934.

Without making recommendations for solution of the problem, Mr. Wallace said:

"At this date, it is impossible to foresee the speed with which these demands may grow, or even to predict their magnitude within the next few months. They will be determined, in large measure, by the weather and the course of business recovery."

Lists Federal Aid

Mr. Wallace said the Farm Security Administration had granted more than $56,000,000 in subsistence grants to farmers since July. In addition more than 542,000 families received rehabilitation loans totaling $151,000,000.

The Secretary explained that the demand for assistance was greatest in the Great Plains region because dry weather had cut crops short there, despite the fact that the national agriculture production in 1937 was the largest on record. Several other western areas also need aid, he said.

"While the difficulties of these special areas are undeniably urgent," he said, "they are overshadowed by the nation-wide growth of rural relief needs caused by the recent slump in farm prices. Department of Agriculture economists have estimated that the 1937 production of 53 crops was 13 per cent greater than the 1929 production, and 40 per cent greater than the production of 1936, which was considerably curtailed by drought.

Sharp Drop in Farm Prices

"The effect of this increase, in the face of declining business activity and urban purchasing power, has been a sharp drop in farm prices. Since December, 1936, they have sunk from 126 per cent of the pre-war level to 104 per cent of the pre-war level. The present level of farm prices is approximately 30 per cent below that of 1929.

"By next summer, the combined carryovers of cotton, grains and other commodities are expected to

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Maps Policy

By a Staff Artist

Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Japanese Premier, Prominent in the Imperial Conference Summoned by the Emperor to Decide the Nation's Course in China

Britain Urged To Take Over All Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Railway circles here are at present taking a keen interest in the possibility of nationalization of the "Big Four" British railroads.

Whether they like it or not, railway stockholders are preparing themselves against the chance of big changes in administrative affairs.

On behalf of the British Railway Stockholders Union, an impartial survey of the problem of nationalization has now been made.

"The one certain thing," the conclusion of this survey states, "is that the possibility of crisis must not only be accepted but anticipated."

Urged by Rail Chief

Meanwhile, public attention has been directed to this topic by the championing of the cause of state ownership by no less an authority than Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway.

In a newspaper article and in press interviews, Mr. Whitelaw has expressed himself in favor of railway nationalization, saying that management by a national transport board would leave the railways with less actual government interference than at present.

Furthermore, Mr. Whitelaw declares that in his opinion stockholders would not oppose the move.

Aided by Government

"Provided the terms are fair," he states, "I doubt if railway stockholders will set up any opposition to state purchase of their property, and if the stockholders can be satisfied there can be no quarter from which any railway opposition can arise.

"It is as well to remember," Mr. Whitelaw points out, "that much of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Japan Drafts 'Fixed' Policy Toward China

Rarely Called Imperial Conference Charts Nation's Course

Action Secret

No Inkling of Whether Formal Declaration of War Will Follow

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The highest government and military officials of Japan in imperial conference with the Emperor today drafted formally "the Empire's unshakeable policy toward China."

The details of that policy and whether it contemplated a formal declaration of war against China, with whom Japan has fought in undeclared conflict for six months, were held in strictest secrecy.

It was announced semi-officially that the Japanese Government would issue within a few days a manifesto clarifying its future action in China.

Following the imperial conference, Premier Konoye reported details thereof to members of the cabinet advisory board, who had waited at his residence.

War Minister Gen. Gen Sugiyama returned to the Emperor's palace in the afternoon for a separate audience, presumably linked with the imperial conference decision.

Alternatives Offered

While the conference results were not known, one informant asserted that two alternatives were presented: China's surrender or continuance of the warfare.

Finance Minister Okimobu Kaya told cabinet colleagues that Japan would have no difficulties financing long-term hostilities.

An informed official said the imperial conference discussed not only Japan's policy concerning China but also the Empire's relations with other world powers.

[Formal declaration of war has been advocated by some Japanese leaders, notably Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, home minister and retired commander of the combined fleets, to facilitate a complete blockade of China's coasts and a drive to capture Canton, great metropolis of South China.]

Fifth Such Parley

Today's was the fifth such conference in Japan's history and the first since 1914. All the others were concerned with war, two during the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95 to discuss plans of campaign, the third, Feb. 4, 1904, to agree on declaration of war against Russia, the fourth Aug. 15, 1914, to decide on declaration of war against Germany.

The War Office announced the Cabinet had approved a measure increasing the normal term of compulsory service in the armed forces from 18 to 24 months. This will be introduced in Parliament when it reconvenes next week.

University graduates who now are permitted to take military training while students in lieu of part of their conscriptoin also will be subject to 24 months' active service.

Withdraw Recognition?

With the present conflict with China six months old, Tokyo newspapers said that Admiral Suyetsugu was a leader in advocating that a formal declaration of war be made. He insisted, the press reported, upon withdrawal of recognition of the Chinese Government.

Today's conference began at two p. m. in the east hall of the Imperial Palace, and it was understood the conferees grouped around a U-shaped table with the Emperor at the head.

Army leaders were on his left, naval officials at the right, and members of the cabinet grouped nearby. Kiichiro Hiranuma, president of the Privy Council, also attended.

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau waited in a nearby room of the Palace.

Long Cabinet Session

The Cabinet and Cabinet advisory board met jointly at luncheon just before the Imperial Conference. Premier Konoye explained the Government's present China policy, and circumstances resulting in the summons by the Emperor.

The Cabinet had been in session for much of the previous 48 hours, and frequently had conferred with the imperial headquarters—set up to facilitate conduct of the China campaign—and the Cabinet advisory board on the program "to destroy the anti-Japanese administration in China."

The civil government, the army and the navy already have endorsed continuing the China campaign, and Premier Konoye is understood to have advocated preparations for four more years of warfare.

Started July 7

Midnight maneuvers by Japanese troops at Marco Polo bridge, north of Peiping, set off the present conflict on July 7.

Japan's desire for economic advantages in North China, the Japanese stand against Communism, and asserted anti-Japanese demonstrations by Chinese were among the causes.

The Marco Polo incident, apparently an accidental clash by Chi-

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Amateur Explorers Trace Ancient Mexican Culture

Second of a series of six articles describing an amateur explorer's trek with several expeditions among ruins below the Tropic of Cancer from Mexico, D. F., to Yucatan, to run daily

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

About 10,000 years ago according to geologists, a smouldering peak in the Ajusco Mountains south of Mexico City blew off the lid that capped its hot gases and molten lava, to spread over the valley beneath, covering whole villages.

Here is the starting point of our explorations in the vicinity of Mexico's capital city, for beneath El Pedregal, as the massive flow is called, are the ruins of a culture believed among the most archaic on the continent. Because of Mexican Government activities, visitors may now walk through tunnels beneath the flow to observe bits of pottery and other remains at Copilco as well as approach the rebuilt, so-called "Round Pyramids," 20 miles away at Cuicuilco. After leaving El Pedregal, we go to the north of the city for a visit to the pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico's most popularly visited ruins.

How the Indians Came

Vaguely there comes to mind various explanations of how Mexico's Indians came to North America. One theory has it they came by way of a land bridge across the Aleutians to Alaska. This is offered by reputable archaeologists and ethnologists. But there is also the more romantic rumor that will not down—that they came by way of sea-going canoes from mythical continents now vanished in mid-Atlantic and Mid-Pacific. There is talk of Chinese jade ornaments discovered to be of great antiquity—bronze idols of Chinese origin and translated codices supposedly attributing origin in both the West and the East.

If the earliest settlers really came from another continent, bringing with them a more ancient culture than has yet been uncovered by archaeologists, what better place could there be to search for such evidence than beneath a lava flow undisturbed for eons, yet known to have covered a civilization as effectively as Pompeii and Herculaneum were engulfed in more recent times.

How to Gain Entrance

A short spin eight miles south of the capital by way of Avenida Insurgentes, lands our party at the park, Villa Obregon. A short distance south runs a narrow creek across which can be seen the face of El Pedregal, its summit towering 30 feet above. Beyond a barbed wire fence stand two iron gates guarding tunnel entrances beneath the flow. The site is known as Copilco (archaic).

The caretaker's home is a thatched hut at one side of the

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Intimate Message From Washington

$100 Jackson Day Dinner Was Fish Fry in Tone, Fish for the Hoi Polloi but Turtle for the Purple

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 11

It was very interesting, sitting in the gallery of the Mayflower Hotel's ballroom and watching the Jackson Day diners eat their $100-a-plate meal below, last Saturday evening. The powers that allocate seats had been very kind to us, and given us a place where we gazed down obliquely at the President's soup, and could see every move he and Vice-President Garner and the others made.

First of all, it must be reported that the diners fell into two classes: the happy and the unhappy. The happy ones could put the $100 on their expense accounts, or didn't care. The unhappy ones had to take it out of their salary as federal office-holders, like an agent's commission in Hollywood. They had been solicited by letter from the National Committee, and felt they could not refrain from attending at least one $100 dinner during their period in office.

We knew numbers of these people, and occasionally would catch their eye from our seat in the balcony. Almost always—and quite openly—they would shake their heads with rueful amusement, and with their finger make a large dollar sign in the air, followed by a down-stroke and two goose-eggs. They had decided to have as good a time as circumstances permitted.

These unfortunates—who couldn't help thinking that $100 would have come in very handy for little Susan's tuition this term—did not sit very near the President. Grouped round the high table, instead, were the happy ones—the lobbyists, and Cabinet officers—such as weren't out speechmaking—and various distinguished members of Congress.

Many Tables Wholly Stag

There were whole tables composed of Senators, very jovial, and notably without their wives. Only a few solons who possess personal means beyond dream of avarice could afford two $100 tickets. There was one table, though, almost entirely peopled by women. We recognized some of them as congressmen's wives, and since their names did not appear on the guest list we assumed that the congressmen had bought tickets—thus getting the glory for party loyalty—and then permitted their wives to eat the $100 dinner. Which we thought was very nice of them.

Many strange partners turned up at the tables. There was William Green, president of the A. F. of L., sitting with aristocratic Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State. There was Secretary of State Hull, confabbing in the ear of Charles Michelson, the Democratic publicity chief—and a very engaging dinner partner, too. There was a rank-and-file secret service man from the White House, on duty, sitting unhappily at a table otherwise peopled entirely by Senators.

There was the head table itself, a study in contrast. In the center sat the President, with a huge leather-bound loose-leaf notebook in front of him, in which his speech was clamped. On Mr. Roosevelt's right was the ruddy Vice-President, who grew ruddier as the evening progressed, and had a very jovial time of it. Though he was scheduled to make an "address," he refused, and simply dismissed the gathering at the end, cheerfully and ruggedly patting the President on the top of his head as the Chief Executive joined in the popular outcry for a Garner speech.

To the President's left sat Speaker Bankhead, who later on made a classic, and very uproarious, political speech in which the words "our gre-e-e-at leader" occurred more times than we could count, and who made the Maine-and-Vermont joke twice. While the President was speaking, the Speaker scribbled furiously at some revisions in his own manuscript.

Turtle for the Purple

So far, so good. But at the Vice-President's right sat L. W. "Chip" Robert, a dapper and glowing Georgian who is now shepherding the Southeastern Governors' Conference in its laudable efforts to look after the interests of that area. Mr. Robert leaves no stones unturned in such a capacity. To the Speaker's left, at the other extremity of the platform, sat Breckinridge Long, a cadaverous Missourian who was the New Deal's Ambassador to Italy but is now devoting himself to more practical pursuits in Washington.

The menu was elaborate, as befits a $100 dinner. It already has been the subject of ironical protest in Congress, where Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan charges that even the Library of Congress' foreign-language experts can't find out what "breast of capon farci perigourdine" and "tomato farci bienveillance" can possibly mean. He attributes it to some more of Secretary Hull's sinister efforts to undermine the American producer. In Michigan, Mr. Crawford says, they eat honest victuals and to this boast readers of his eminent stateswoman, Mrs. Della T. Lutes, will heartily agree.

But we, from our vantage point, can tell Mr. Crawford something. He doesn't know the half of it. The President and his four colleagues at high table didn't get the same old pompano for their fish course that the rest of us were served. No. They got terrapin! And they say that only the 60 families can afford terrapin these days, unless you happen to be a small boy and good at catching Maryland turtles.

Most remarkable of all, the entire six-course dinner was set before nearly 1000 people, and consumed in less than 45 minutes, because of radio time demands. That makes "grub" at the rate of $2.22222 a minute.

Now, this airy chat really has a meaning: We had intended to point out the profound truth that party rallies are party rallies, whether they are sumptuous dinners at the Mayflower or clambakes in South Boston or barbecues in Texas, and that after the President's amiable reference to the four-inch tail wagging the 96-inch dog, the fish-fry atmosphere prevailed. But so it did, and Mr. Roosevelt has started off Congress in a better mood than anybody suspected eight days ago.

Auto Expense Next to Food, U. S. Finds in Rural Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The family automobile has come to rank with food, clothing and household operations as one of the big four of the family budget, a consumer purchase study made by the United States Bureau of Home Economics in sample village and farm areas of the country reveals.

Food was everywhere the biggest single item of family cash spending, even in the farm counties, where large amounts were produced at home, but the family car in many areas ranked second.

"Today's farmer," said Dr. Louis Stanley, chief of the bureau, "must have his auto, and when a new one is not economically feasible, the used car goes in great numbers to make life more livable down on the farm. Usually it is a better grade used car."

Pointing out that the bureau's study gave one answer to the oft-asked question, "where does the used car go?" Dr. Stanley added, "farm thrift may be responsible in part for this buying pattern. However, it is probable that the American farm family is more ready to take a car that does not quite meet its dreams than to do without. Better a means of transportation, regardless of mode, than to do without the social contacts and aid to farm business that a family car brings."

For Future Planning

The bureau's findings on how Americans in rural areas spend their money is expected to have an important bearing on future economic planning for the nation. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is making a comparable study for a group of medium and large cities. The results of the two studies will be analyzed by the National Resources Board and a report made to the President.

Other things the rural survey showed were that:

In small cities, half the native white families receive incomes of less than $1500 a year.

In villages, half the native white families received less than $1100 a year.

The tendency to save comes sooner and is more pronounced in rural families than in the average American family.

At least 10 per cent of the families spent less than $85 to the person each year for food. (The bureau found all diets in this class "very poor.")

The median spending level for food was $130 to the person a year. (At this level, 22 per cent of the families had first-class diets; 13 percent, second rate; 49 per cent, third-rate; 16 per cent, poor or very poor.)

"Income, however, was not the only determining factor in these family diets," Dr. Stanley pointed out. "The part played by selection of foods opens up a vast field for improving American diets through education.

Few on Good Diets

"At every expenditure level above $100 per person per year for food, some families succeeded in obtaining very good diets, while others had diets that were only fair or poor. Seventy-five per cent of the families were spending $100 or more per person per year for food, but fewer than 30 per cent were selecting very good diets."

Regarding automobiles, the survey showed that only in California were more new than used cars purchased by rural families. In California famed for good roads, and in North Dakota and Kansas, where distances are great, 97 per cent of the non-relief native white farm families interviewed owned cars, in thrifty Vermont, the percentage was 73—still almost three-fourths. North and South Carolina, with lowest percentage of car ownership in the 10 areas for which reports are now available, showed 71 per cent of the white farm operators as having automobiles.

In the east central region there were about 50 new cars to each 1000 families, against 125 used cars in the year's purchases. Most of the new cars bought ranged in gross price from $500 to $1000. The average price of the used cars was usually well above $200.

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American Policy Based by Hull On Orderly Process

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—That "orderly processes in international relationships be maintained," rather than mere protection of American lives or interests in China, is the transcendant purpose of national policy in the Far East, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the Senate today in a letter to Vice-President Garner.

The Secretary of State, replying to a Senate resolution asking for information, put his policies on a plane of positive peace, rather than the mere protection of physical interest. His letter follows in part:

"Referring expressly to the situation in the Far East, an area which contains approximately half the population of the world, the United States is deeply interested in supporting by peaceful means influences contributory to preservation and encouragement of orderly processes.

"This interest far transcends in importance the value of American trade with China or American investments in China; it transcends even the question of safeguarding the immediate welfare of American citizens in China."

"In the present situation in the Far East," he continued, "the Government is affording appropriate protection and assistance to American nationals, as this Government always has done.

"The American Government is also upholding principles as it has always done. It has asked and is asking that the rights of the United States and the rights of our people be respected, and at the same time it has sought and is seeking to avoid involvement of this country in the disputes of other countries.

"In emergency situations such as that which now prevails in the Far East, the Government endeavors to pursue in regard to the question of affording appropriate protection a course based upon calm reason. We endeavor to afford those measures of protection which are called for by and are in accord with the realities of the situation."

In response to the resolution, which was introduced by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Mr. Hull gave the following figures:

Number of American residents in China in August, 1936, was about 10,350, as compared to 10,500 in July, 1937, and approximately 6000 at present.

Number of armed forces were listed as:

Peiping (marines)—528.
Tientsin (army) 814.
Shanghai (marines) 2555.

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Wide World

Mayor Richard Reading, of Detroit

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Reich 'Explains' Loss of Teruel As Unimportant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 11—A significant change in the German attitude toward the Spanish "civil" war is observed here as a result of a new tone in the official German press.

Newspapers, which clearly reflect government direction of their policies, are now busy "explaining away" the importance of the recent capture of Teruel by the Spanish Government forces.

The Loyalist Government at Barcelona, the German press declares, should find no grounds for rejoicing over their Teruel victory. The Reich newspapers substantiate this by pointing out that Teruel itself is a small and insignificant place, the occupation or loss of which is important to neither party.

But when General Franco's Nationalist forces held it, Teruel was being hailed here as the key to the entire Spanish military situation. Ever since the Franco forces occupied and fortified it at the outbreak of the war, German strategists have pointed out that this salient in the Guadalajara front offered the possibility of a drive through to the coast at Valencia, thus cutting the Republican territory into two parts. But today this aspect of the war seems entirely forgotten here.

Nevertheless, much space is being given in the German press to descriptions of the Teruel battle. And it is admitted, strangely enough, that no battle in the Spanish war has hitherto seen the participation of so many regiments, nor have so many cannon been fired. Moreover, it is pointed out that there have been more fatalities in this surprise attack a month ago—with the definite occupation of Teruel on Dec. 22 and the capitulation of isolated Insurgent garrisons within the city some 17 days later—than in any previous battle of the campaign.

To judge from comments in generally well-informed circles, Germany is weary of the whole Spanish affair. Material benefits that it expected to obtain in mineral ore concessions from General Franco seem to have gone to the British, and it is a question whether German support for Italian intervention in Spain is bringing the other effect anticipated, that of Italy granting Germany a free hand on the Danube. Reports from the Budapest conference of the Rome protocol powers suggest otherwise.

Teruel Leader Decorated

MADRID, Jan. 11 (AP) — President Azana today awarded Gen. Vicente Rojo, chief of staff of the Government's central army and commander of the Teruel offensive, the Laureate Insignia of Madrid.

President Azana's decree said the Teruel battle, in which the Government captured the stronghold of the Insurgents' salient between Madrid and the coast, had changed the face of the civil war.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 11

Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma: I am a strong advocate of economy, but believe reductions should be made in all agencies of the Government and not just make roads the goat.

Roosevelt and Rain

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York: Sometimes I am tempted to believe that the President of the United States has no admiration for a saver, for a man or an institution that saves money and puts it aside in the interest of his or its security to meet a rainy day.

Battleships and CCC

Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma: Have we the unmitigated gall to say that in order to build battleships that all of us know are never used in actual warfare it is necessary to turn 75,000 boys out of the CCC camps?

'Pilfering' the Poor

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine: It occurs to me that we may very much more appropriately consider using some of our stored gold down in Kentucky that is now sterilized and idle rather than solving that billion-dollar deficit by pilfering funds from the pockets of the poor.

The 'Kick Me' Sign

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas: It is not a good idea for a fellow, if he wants to live in peace, to fasten a "kick me" sign on the seat of his trousers.

People and War

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota: Certainly the people should have the say as to whether or not they want to engage in a foreign war. In the final analysis it is they who will have to do the fighting and pay the bills.

British Leaders Enjoy Jests At Westminster School Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth saw Cabinet Ministers "guyed" by schoolboys when they attended the annual Latin play at Westminster School.

For nearly 400 years plays have been produced at the Royal College behind Westminster Abbey, and kings and queens have often been in the audience, the last being William IV just 100 years ago.

Punctually at 8:30 on Dec. 20, 1937, the great gates swung open and the big maroon-colored royal cars swept into Dean's Yard. In the head master's house, the head master, Mr. J. T. Christie, stood ready to welcome his royal visitors. Presentations were made, and a procession was formed and moved off across the school yard to College Dormitory, the beautiful Wren building where the play was to be performed. The procession was escorted by 12 junior King's scholars in cap and gown, holding flaming torches aloft.

Tradition says that when King William IV came to the play he slept peacefully through the whole performance. Not so King George. Both he and the Queen followed keenly every word, and their good humor was noticeable amid the laughter and applause. They had previously studied an English translation to the Roman comedy—the Adelphi of Terence.

During the interval, distinguished members of the audience were presented. Then followed the famous Epilogue, when, in defiance of every known ban of the Censor, well-known statesmen and public men are caricatured on the stage, and the events of the past year are burlesqued.

The King saw his own Prime Minister, complete with angling rod and fishing cap, talking witty Latin to life-like "Anthony Eden," and "Earl Baldwin" exchanging classical wisecracks with "Sir Oswald Mosley."

In the audience, real-life Cabinet Ministers looked on and laughed. Sir John Simon (the genuine version) was seen to lean forward and pat Mr. Hore-Belisha on the back at a reference to the National Defense Contribution, and the genial War Minister returned the compliment later on when it was the income tax that was being made fun of.

It was all a pleasant mixture of formality and friendliness. The King laughed heartily when the actors were being presented, and a boy who had taken the part of a parlor-maid dropped a curtsey instead of making the regulation bow.

These same actors had been among those who greeted the King and Queen on their entrance to Westminster Abbey in the pomp and ceremonial of the Coronation.

After all was over, the school lined up outside the head master's house and cheered the royal car lustily as it drove back to Buckingham Palace.

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New Tax Bill Shifts Burden From Small to Big Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Born in the stress and turmoil of the New Deal's assault on "big business" and the latter's earlier campaign against existing tax laws, the new tax measure of 1938 is now about to emerge from secrecy as the most important financial matter to come before Congress.

Full details will be available shortly and in the meantime it is known that the bill is designed to relieve the pressure on small business by modification of the undistributed profits tax, while the tax burden on "big business" will be increased, so that the Government will not lose revenue.

Aside from the negative action of refusing to consider the Ludlow war referendum bill, and the inconclusive filibuster in the Senate over the anti-lynching bill, the new session of Congress has been in Washington a week and done nothing. It has been waiting, more than anything else, for the new tax measure which has been slowly forming in the secrecy of a Ways and Means Sub-Committee for the past two months. Last fall, with a nation-wide fanfare, a campaign against the excess profits tax and the capital gains tax got under way, and almost daily now the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment hears some industrial leader attack these twin measures as responsible for the existing slump.

Modification, Not Repeal

But the two measures will not be repealed if the New Deal has its way, Mr. Roosevelt has said, and advance statements by Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the Tax Subcommittee, reveals this body intends to retain them. Drastic modification, however, is proposed, and modification which is likely to cause a tumult and shouting in Congress for months to come. Already the Ford family fortune has entered the picture in House speeches on the subject.

Representative Robert M. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announces that the measure will start its way through Congress Friday when open hearings will begin on the subcommittee's changes. The latter will be announced to the full committee within 48 hours. First witness at the public hearing is likely to be Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who has worked steadily with the subcommittee. All during the farm bill fight, the wage-hour controversy and half a dozen other major crises the small committee has been meeting quietly and working out the new measure, with scant public attention. Now suddenly it is to burst into the open for public scrutiny and criticism.

Hope Lies in National Income

That the New Deal's big spending would ultimately mean bigger tax collections has been an accepted thesis of even the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt has set $7,000,000,000 as a "normal" year's cost of running the Government out of a national income which this year runs to $68,000,000,000, and a prospective federal deficit which, although successively smaller year after year, is now estimated at $950,000,000 as of next June. Relief needs will probably make it higher.

The first tax increase of the year has already gone into effect, Jan. 1, amounting to 1 per cent additional on pay rolls for unemployment insurance reserves, involving in most cases a rise from 2 to 3 per cent. However, this increase was long since discounted. The Administration's present purpose is to change, but not greatly increase, existing taxes and to wait for an increase of national income to a hoped-for $88,000,000,000 or higher to replenish federal coffers.

So far as the controversial undistributed profits tax goes, Mr. Vinson's advance analysis shows that the new bill is going to mean joy for small corporations and grief for big closely-held corporations, like the Ford company. All corporations with annual net income of less than $25,000, which means most of them, will be exempted from the tax altogether. Treasury officials are now understood to take the view that they should never have been brought under the tax in the first place. Their taxes will go back to the normal rates graduating from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent.

The Capital Gains Tax

On the other controversial measure, the capital gains tax, there will be modifications, too. Chief business grievance is that gains are held taxable, while no compensation is given for capital losses. A complicated system for giving such compensation has been worked out.

But it is in regard to the big, closely-held business groups that the new legislation is most spectacular. If it is finally written into law it may mark the 1938 tax off in history as carrying the rule of tax graduation, which required a constitutional amendment to validate the graduated income tax in the first place, a step further than ever before.

In short, the new proposal exempts small corporations from the undistributed profits tax, relieves middle-size corporations of some burden, but gives little or no relief to 500 to 1000 "closely-held corporations" for which the New Deal has no sympathy. Biggest and most closely controlled of these is the family owned Ford Motor Company.

"Just why Henry Ford should be made the goat of this and other taxes by the Administration is a question which the country at large would like to have answered," snapped Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio, speaking on the House floor last week. Strongly defending Mr. Ford's public record, Mr. Lamneck charged, "yet for some reason, which does not appear clearly, the Administration has been relentlessly on his trail."

Mr. Vinson promptly issued a reply, declaring Mr. Ford was not "singled out." The facts, however, show that, while no specific discrimination is centered against Mr. Ford, the limited group of which his company is a member will particularly suffer, and as the largest and most closely held of the group, the great corporation may suffer most.

All in the Family

Stockholders of the half billion dollar Ford company are three: Henry Ford and Mrs. Ford and their son, Edsel Ford. In the fight that lies ahead the company may symbolize the struggle. For a generation the family has plowed back profits into the corporation. According to a Ford radio statement, the company's profits in its first 33 years were $844,000,000, and of this $620,000,000, as of 1936 values, had been returned to the company.

The purpose of the 1936 excess profits tax was to force out earnings in the form of dividends, which could be taxed by the Government under its graduated scale of taxes, putting a rising burden on wealthy men. It was alleged that some wealthy individuals were escaping high income tax levies by leaving their earnings in the company. On May 7, 1937, Mr. Ford protested that the 1936 tax had been aimed at the Ford and other companies which were previously independent of financiers, an argument now taken up in Congress.

The thesis is likely to be accentuated now, for before the big, closely held corporations were on a par with all business groups; now they are left on the pinnacle of strict treatment, while proposed modifications make life happier for smaller concerns.

The ingenious formula by which this would be worked out is complicated, but likely to feature the debates ahead. Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan, one of the strongest speakers in the Senate and mentioned as a possible candidate of his party for the Presidency, made a strong defense of the Ford company in 1935 in connection with proposed sharper inheritance taxes, charging they might drive the company into the hands of Wall Street.

A new Senate battle is thought inevitable over the revised tax law. Speaker Bankhead said that House leaders hoped to pass the new tax bill before March 15. He said Chairman Doughton told him hearings would require only about one week.

Tomb of the First Pharaoh?

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — An English Egyptologist, W. B. Emery, declares he has evidence supporting a theory that he has discovered the true tomb of Menes, the first Pharaoh, whose almost legendary reign is set by Egyptologists at from 5000 to 6000 years ago.

Mr. Emery said he had uncovered at Sakkara five subterranean chambers containing clay sealings marked with the name Aha, who, Egyptologists believe, probably was one of the historical originals of Menes.

There was also a cartouche (oval or oblong figure) of a thus far unidentified king.

Mr. Emery was unwilling to make a positive statement with regard to the identity of the tomb until he obtained further evidence which might be disclosed with excavation of a cluster of graves—possibly those of royal servants — about the central tomb.

He contended, however, that the clay sealings supported the possibility that it was the true burial place of the first dynasty ruler. Menes is credited with inaugurating the custom of eating in a reclining position. In later dynasties he was worshiped as a god.

[Menes, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, was "ruler of upper Egypt and conquered the separate kingdom of lower Egypt. His grave was discovered by De Morgan at Negadr in upper Egypt in 1897."]

Certain Egyptologists declared the upper Egypt grave discovered in 1897 was never properly identified as Menes' burial place.

Alan Rowe, one-time director of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Palestine and Egypt, said dual tombs for the Pharaohs were not uncommon.

He pointed out that the tomb found in 1897 was a small rectangular chamber of brick containing objects bearing Menes' name, but that it was not surrounded by the usual exterior chambers marking the burial places of the kings of the first dynasty.

On this account, Mr. Rowe believed that the tomb found by Mr. Emery at Sakkara would prove the real burial place, because it was surrounded by other chambers and what appeared to be the graves of servants.

Solving N. Y. Milk Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Retail distribution of milk in New York City through a co-operative organization sponsored by urban consumer groups loomed today as the most recent effort to solve the problem of providing cheap milk to city users, without cutting returns to the dairymen. Proponents of the proposal believe this can be accomplished by an attack on the middleman's margin and unnecessarily high service costs.

Incorporated as the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative, the new organization has been promised a license to sell milk here, and expects to begin business during 1938, the sponsors said.

Negotiations already are on for the leasing of a pasteurizing and bottling plant in New York City, according to Meyer Paradneck, a member of the preliminary board of the co-operative. Raw milk would be purchased from producer co-operatives in upstate New York, and trucked to the city for distribution, he added.

Far Reaching Plan

This integration of co-operative efforts all the way from the cow to the milk bottle, and perhaps extending even farther, to the purchase of livestock foods through farmers' co-operative buying organizations, is stressed by the new association as almost unique in New York. Other consumer co-operatives, it was indicated, tended to neglect the primary producer in their plans.

Mr. Paradneck announced that daily sales of 50,000 quarts was the maximum goal of the consumer co-operative and that the milk would be sold at fair competitive prices. This was seen to be in harmony with the standard practice of consumer co-operatives, which seek, as a rule, to charge regular prices and pass any savings back to consumers in the form of patronage dividends.

The Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative, Inc., would not issue capital stock, but start business by obtaining loans of money, it was said.

Co-operation Assured

Assurance of co-operation for the new enterprise was had when Holton V. Noyes, New York state commissioner of agriculture, after a three-hour hearing on the proposal at the state office building yesterday, promised to issue a dealer's license. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman also was interested in seeing the proposal given a fair chance, according to Mr. Noyes, who urged that all groups in the dairy industry lend their co-operation.

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Col. Koc Quits Polish Drive; Step Viewed as Fascist Check

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 11—The sudden and unexpected resignation of Col. Adam Koc, Poland's director of the so-called "Camp of National Unity," to be replaced by the less fascistically-inclined Gen. Stanislas Skwarczynski, is regarded here as a definite move toward a less authoritarian form of government.

The "Camp of National Unity" was originated by Colonel Koc to bring as far as possible all political parties together as was done in the case of the Austrian Fatherland Front. Colonel Koc, however, was not able to bring in the Socialists and peasants, among whom there has been serious unrest. Nor were the Fascists and National Right willing to come into the fold.

In an effort to find a satisfactory basis for the "camp," Colonel Koc has been trying to draw into its ranks the extreme nationalists and the anti-Semites. But appeal to the extremists stirred up powerful opposition, and it became necessary for Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Poland's "dictator," to intervene and warn the extremists that the Government had no intention of departing from its normal course.

Original Koc Plan

Last Feb. 21, Colonel Koc in a radiocast announced details of the movement which General Smigly-Rydz had commissioned him to carry out. The main points were stronger national defenses, opposition to Communism, and what was interpreted by Jews as approval of anti-Semitic economic pressure but disapproval of anti-Semitic violence.

It was recognized recently that the Koc policy was not having an easy time. Moreover, physical reasons are stated to have made the Colonel anxious to be relieved of his responsibilities.

The new leader of the "camp," General Skwarczynski who has been on the active list until yesterday, is understood to be a typical legionary, which means that in addition to being an ardent Pilsudskiite he also has strong democratic leanings. He is a former member of the old Polish Socialist party.

Gain for Smigly-Rydz

The appointment is regarded as enhancing the personal position of General Smigly-Rydz. It follows various signs of dissatisfaction, both in high circles and among the public, at the way the "Camp of National Unity" was developing. The most spectacular of these was President Moscicki's unprecedented step of asking Socialist leaders to come and see him recently, although under the new Constitution political parties have no status in parliamentary affairs.

Political prophets are not particularly optimistic over the prospects of General Skwarczynski being able to line up a leftward-looking "Camp of National Unity" behind the present government. But there is a growing feeling that if he fails to do so, Poland may see normal elections on a democratic basis held before long—probably some time in the summer.

Rural Relief Need

(Continued from Page 1)

be nearly as large as the record stocks on hand in 1932 and 1933," Mr. Wallace said. "The pressure of these stocks on the market, together with the shrinkage of city purchasing power, probably will mean a farm income in 1938 of 5 to 10 per cent below that of 1937."

Mr. Wallace said, "We are facing an urgent necessity for expanding rural relief. The demand for federal aid is being augmented daily by a variety of factors—notably an impending drought in certain areas, sagging farm prices, the rapid mechanization of agriculture and the industrial recession."

Requests for Aid Doubled

The Cabinet officer said demands for subsistence grants averaging approximately $20 a month per family had more than doubled rural relief spending since midsummer.

The areas where needs are greatest, he said, are Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska.

He said 108,000 rural families received direct subsistence grants in December, adding there was little likelihood that this number would decrease before the next harvest season. These were in addition to families receiving rehabilitation loans.

"If present dry weather conditions continue," he said, "relief needs in the great plains area may be increased to an unpredictable but potentially very large extent.

"Virtually every state in this area received less than normal precipitation during the fall of 1937. For example, in South Dakota, which has endured seven successive years of severe drought, rainfall during September, October and November was only 47 per cent of normal and this condition has not improved materially in recent weeks."

Mr. Wallace estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 agricultural laborers were thrown out of work in Iowa alone this fall due to use of mechanical corn pickers.

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United Defense of Treaties Backed in Peace Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—A manifesto declaring that "the drift toward catastrophe can only be stopped if the peace-loving nations will act together to uphold the sanctity of international obligations" and calling upon the United States Government to "point the way to practical applications" of this fundamental, was presented to President Roosevelt, administrative chiefs and members of Congress yesterday by the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts.

Included among the thousand signers are Henry L. Stimson, William Green, Wesley C. Mitchell, James T. Shotwell, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Harry Harkness Flagler, Charles P. Taft, Sherwood Anderson, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, and William A. Neilson.

The nations desiring peace "must deny assistance to a treaty violator and withhold means for the consolidation of any subsequent gains, while at the same time acting to remove economic and political injustices and to strengthen the institutions of peace," the manifesto declares.

The Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, which sponsored the manifesto, comprises officers and executives of 10 important national organizations interested in international peace.

The manifesto reads as follows:

"The situation which confronts the world today is without parallel in history. At a time when most peoples and governments wish peace and security the threat of war hangs like a cloud over all. The drift toward catastrophe can only be stopped if the peace-loving nations will act together to uphold the sanctity of international obligations. They must deny assistance to a treaty violator and withhold means for the consolidation of any subsequent gains, while at the same time acting to remove economic and political injustices and to strengthen the institutions of peace.

"At the moment when the world's peace machinery is being held by treaty breakers in increasing contempt, it must be given a renewed testimony of faith by the nations who wish peace. There is no other alternative. If we do not act together now, we may soon find ourselves in a situation in which the forces of lawlessness have become so strong that it will be too late for co-operative action to maintain peace.

"The menace to our peace and prosperity cannot be avoided by a policy of isolation and neutrality. A policy which makes no distinction between right and wrong is repugnant to our conscience because of its denial of the moral order in the world; it is utterly contrary to the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the renunciation of war; and it encourages the aggressor.

"The restoration and maintenance of peace is not a problem for the action of a single government, but for the co-operation of all. But there must be leadership in the development of this co-operation. We urge that the Government of the United States point the way to the practical application of these principles. We appeal to public opinion throughout the United States to support this leadership on the part of our Government."

Of All Things . . !

Wrinkle-Proof Prunes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—If experiments made here recently develop, we can sing no more of the wrinkled prune. That dried fruit of creased and furrowed fame is due to have its wrinkles removed.

"Possibility for development of a new outlet for prunes in canned fruit," was the Chamber of Commerce announcement relative to the new process. The prune, it seems, may be peeled and cooked by Santa Clara Valley canners in the near future like any peach, apricot or pear. Several cases of prunes prepared in such a manner were used as Christmas gifts by local people this year who were reported to be enthusiastic about the wrinkleless fruit.

With the frown removed from the face of the prune, the Chamber of Commerce is considering the slogan, "For youthified fruit, the fruit with a million-dollar smile—eat prunes."

Roses in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma and other Puget Sound centers are uniting their voices these winter days to tell the world that December and January roses are a reality.

Many a woman in Tacoma clipped bouquets of roses for a Christmas dinner and the New Year's gathering, and went no farther for them than the family rose garden.

It's the Japan current. This oceanic river of mighty width and depth runs north along the coasts of Oregon and Washington, warm-breathed and moisture-laden; and roses, green pastures and lawns in mid-winter are the result.

Pass the Apiteasers!

CHICAGO (AP)—Here's historical news for the American dining-out public:

An hors d'oeuvre can now be termed an "apiteaser."

That was the name selected from nearly a thousand suggestions submitted in a contest by the Mid-West Hotel show for a "simplified American name" for those cheese and caviar doo-dads that precede a meal.

And the prize-winning suggestion, which may rewrite epicurean history, was submitted by two contestants, who were announced by a representative of the hotel show as:

Roy L. Alciatore, restaurateur of New Orleans and Ludwig Urban of Buffalo, N. Y.

Governor 'Listens In'

RICHMOND, Va. — When the General Assembly meets the Governor, although two floors above the legislators, will not have to wonder what is going on.

He will merely flip a lever, and a loud-speaking device upon his desk will bring to him the words that are being spoken in either house.

The gadget, installed by Col. E. Griffith Dodson, clerk of the House of Delegates, was placed on Gov. George C. Peery's desk but the Governor said he had not "fooled" with it yet.

Red Coats for G-Men?

WASHINGTON (AP)—A broad-shouldered Royal Canadian "Mounty" looked over the United States' G-Men and found only one thing lacking—red coats.

Sergeant Robert Wood of the Canadian police doffed his own uniform when he left Prince Albert, most northern outpost of Saskatchewan, recently to take a three-months training course here at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"If there's any reason at all why G-Men don't become more popular than the Mounties," he chuckled, "it only will be because they don't wear red coats."

Plenty of Rice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA, Calif. — Traditional rice took a prominent part in a wedding held here recently.

The bridegroom was Rice, Raymond Rice. The justice of peace was Judge W. A. Rice. The bridge's name was Hazel Pirotto, but now it's Rice. The bridegroom was attended by his son, Richard R. Rice. The wedding march was played by Judge Rice's daughter.

And at the close of the ceremony the Rice couple went on their way under a shower of—rice.

Commuting for Music

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Harriet Taylor, 14, and Ann Taylor, 16, believe they hold some kind of a record for taking music lessons.

Every other Saturday they come to Omaha from their home in Sidney, Neb., 405 miles away, Harriet to study violin, and Ann to study piano.

Daughters of a railroad man, they travel the round trip of 810 miles on a pass.

Page David Harum

TILLAMOOK, Ore. (AP) — Emil Wooley figured his horse had outlived its usefulness, so he sold it for $2.50.

Mr. Wooley's brother-in-law figured he needed a horse, so he bought one for $50.

You guessed it—the same horse.

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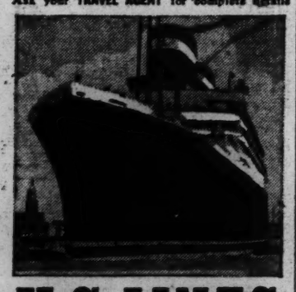

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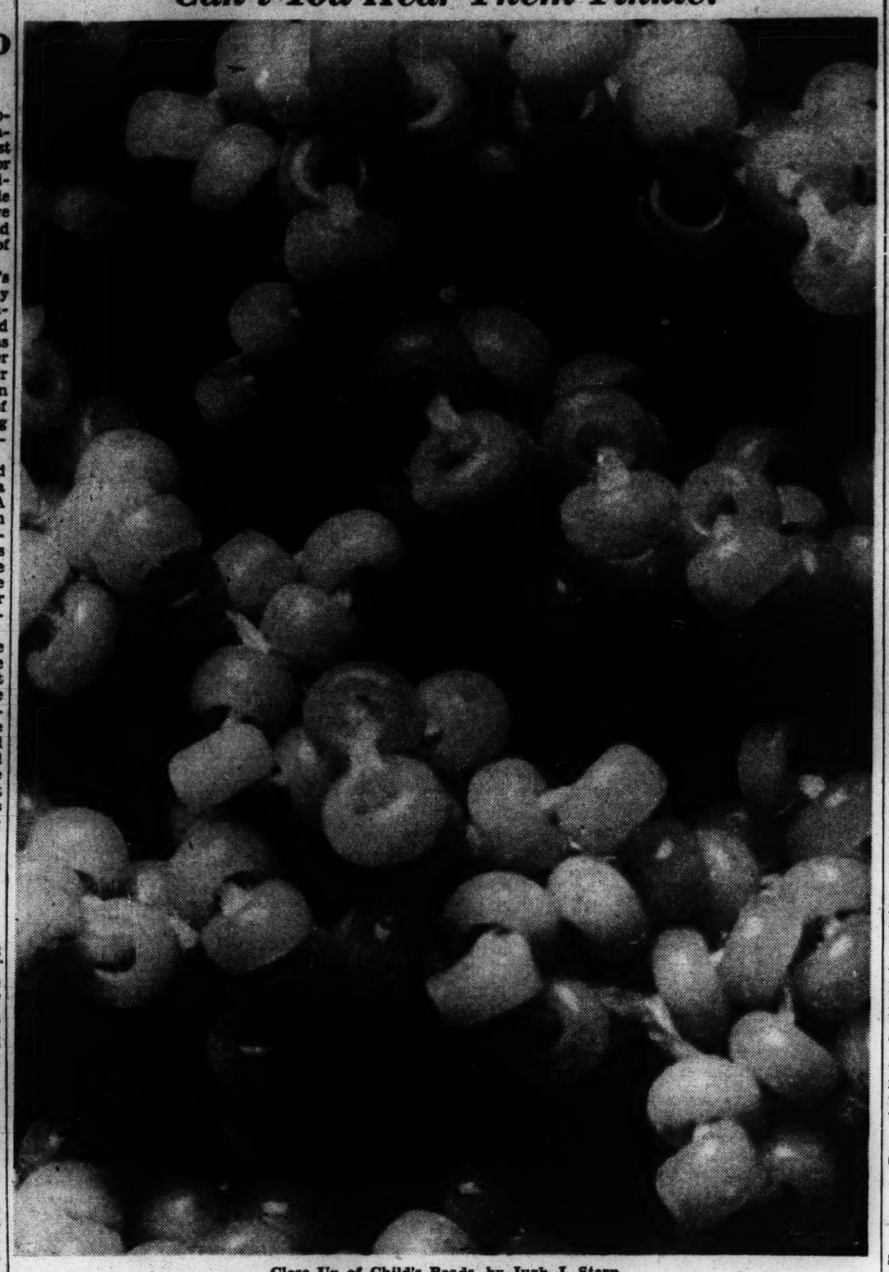

Close-Up of Child's Beads, by Jugh J. Stern

This print, remarkable for its mass detail and light and shadow, was taken by Jugh J. Stern, New York, and is included in the large number of prints in several classes in the Fourth International Leica Exhibit of Candid Photography in the International Building, Rockefeller Center.

Favor for Isolation Seen in Vote of House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — The breakdown of the vote on the Ludlow war referendum resolution affords material for a whole treatise on public opinion and the conduct of foreign policy. That, in the face of opposition from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull on the one side, Alf M. Landon and Henry L. Stimson on the other side, the resolution same within 21 votes of 397 of passage, proves once more great strength of the isolationist movement.

The Ludlow resolution called for no positive action. It was not a test of an active or forward-looking policy. So it is easy to imagine what majorities, under present conditions, would overwhelm any measure calling for congressional support of a positive foreign policy.

If the Administration had to have congressional approval of some move to co-operate with Great Britain, for instance, the congressional totals in disapprobation would—on the clear evidence of the Ludlow vote—be of landslide proportions.

For the resolution, voted 111 Democrats, 64 Republicans, 8 Progressives and 5 Farmer-Laborites. Against, were 188 Democrats, 21 Republicans.

So it is clear that the backbone of votes which defeated the resolution was composed of obedient Democratic Party Congressmen, included in the total of 188 votes. But the 21 Republicans—a smaller percentage of their party than the Democrats who voted against—happened to coincide with the 21-vote margin that defeated the bill.

No clear-cut geographical line can be drawn around the votes. Almost the only unity was the fact that eight Progressives and five Farmer-Laborites—their total representation in the House—voted solidly "yea." This confirms the conclusion that left-wing opinion in the United States, unlike some other countries, is definitely opposed to international co-operation.

Analyzed

Among the 111 Democrats voting for the resolution were many of the younger and "progressive" members of that party. They included such leaders of this wing as Voorhis of California, Ramspeck of Georgia and Phillips of Connecticut. But there were exceptions. Maverick of Texas, chief Democratic left-winger in the House, voted against the measure.

But alongside such Democratic progressives in support of the Ludlow bill, were some of the most stalwart conservatives in the party. And the Republicans who voted "yes" included an equally heterogeneous distribution of the usual groups.

Broadly speaking, more congressmen from the Atlantic seaboard and the big cities opposed the resolution, while the bulk of the support came from farming districts west of the Alleghanies.

New England's delegations divided as follows:

Maine: Brewster and Oliver, for; Smith paired against.

New Hampshire: Tobey, for; Jenks, not voting.

Vermont: Plumley, for.

Massachusetts: Treadway, Clason, Casey, Bates, Connery, Healey, for; Holmes, Rogers, Luce, Tinkham, Flaherty, McCormack, Wigglesworth, Gifford, against. Martin, not voting.

Rhode Island: Forand and O'Connell, against.

Connecticut: Kopplemann, Citron, Fitzgerald, Shanley, Phillips, for. Smith, against.

These recordings reveal several interesting facts. Despite the Administration's pressure to defeat the resolution, only one out of Connecticut's six democratic representatives voted against it. Out of Massachusetts' five Democrats, only two voted against. Out of Massachusetts' 10 Republicans—after the Landon and Stimson appeals to defeat the measure—three voted for, and seven voted against.

While the party whip, Representative Joseph W. Martin, did not vote, of Maine's three Republicans, two were for.

A little closer analysis shows the core of the 188 Democratic votes against the bill. They came from the states in which party organization and discipline are strongest. New York gave 20 Democratic votes against, to 5 votes for; Pennsylvania gave 16 Democratic votes against to 8 for; Illinois 13 to 6 for; Texas, 14 against to five for. All told, the South gave 87 Democratic votes against to 21 votes for.

Thus, 140 of the bill's 209 Democratic vites—nearly three-fourths—came from the South and three big states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois.

Unquestionably the 188 votes polled by the bill have made a serious impression upon the Administration, and in the State Department. "This will undoubtedly slow us up a bit," one well-informed State Department official said today.

Near to Majority

Arguments against the Ludlow amendment, and pressure brought on the voting, were great. There was little compensatory argument in favor of it; only the underlying sentiment of the House.

But when the President, the Secretary of State, the last opposition presidential candidate and the last Secretary of State all unite against a measure; when they are joined by the great bulk of large newspapers and a big number of public leaders; when the political whip is cracked, and as a result the measure in question is defeated by a margin of only 21 votes out of 397, it can be written down in conclusion that a great amount of sentiment must support the measure.

Support of the Ludlow amendment was based on what is called "isolationist" sentiment, allied with a good deal of what is also called "pacifism," meaning the peace groups which are dead set against participation in almost any war. This may be called the "peace-at-any-price" bloc. And against tremendous organization, supporting a "private member" bill that had lain in committee for years, they nearly polled a majority.

Investigation Starts In Fatal Air Crash

BOZEMAN, Mont., Jan. 11 (AP)—Reasons for the crash of a Northwest Airlines plane with the loss of all 10 persons aboard last night remained obscure today, as investigations were started by public and airlines authorities under difficulties, because of a blizzard.

Piloted by Nick Mamer, who had flown more than 1,000,000 miles without injuring a passenger, the plane went into a tailspin and plunged nose-first into a small clearing.

It was the first fatal crash of a transport plane in Montana, and the first fatalities on a Northwest Airlines flight. The National Safety Council awarded the line a certificate last year for its 11-year record of flying 47,000,000 passenger miles with no passenger fatalities.

Weather in the Gallatin Valley was fair at the time of the crash. Air officials expressed the unofficial opinion the pilot had flown north of his course in an effort to avoid air currents prevalent over the Rocky Canyons of the Bridgers. The plane crashed about 12 miles off the radio beam.

Pinchot Is Candidate Again in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Gifford Pinchot, twice governor, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for a third term and asked Pennsylvania voters to drive from power "the Guffey-Lawrence machine."

In a formal statement Mr. Pinchot said that if elected he pledged himself to use the "full power of the governorship to reduce the burden of taxation and the cost of government." He promised to "clean up the mess at Harrisburg"—a phrase he used in his successful 1922 gubernatorial campaign.

55,000 Auto Workers Recalled by Chrysler

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (AP) — Fifty-five thousand Chrysler Corporation employees, idle since Dec. 23, returned to work today as production was resumed in the corporation's automotive plants here.

Chrysler officials said the plants would operate on either a 24-hour or 32-hour weekly basis, depending upon business conditions. They added that 20,000 workers laid off in November were not being called back at this time.

Steel Jobs Increase

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Wheeling Steel Corporation announced today it had recalled 500 employees to operate three open-hearth furnaces idle since Oct. 26. The increase placed employment in the Portsmouth works at 1500.

British Archaeologist Killed in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (AP)—J. L. Starkey, director of a British archaeological expedition, was killed yesterday in a holdup near Hebron. Mr. Starkey's party had been excavating at Tel-el-Duweir, the site of ancient Lackhish.

He had unearthed important tablets.

Mr. Starkey was returning from the scene of the digging in the late afternoon with two Arab workmen when his automobile was ambushed on the little used Beersheba-Hebron road.

The leader of the gang ordered the three from the car and told Mr. Starkey to walk away. The archaeologist was shot in the back after he had gone a few yards. The Arab workmen were spared.

Lindbergh Awards Totaling $22,000 Divided Among 10

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman yesterday gave nine men and a woman $22,000 of New Jersey's $25,000 reward for capture of the Lindbergh baby murderer. He reserved the remainder for more than 100 others and reiterated his belief the case was not completely solved with the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

The Bronx service station manager, Walter Lyle, now of Elizabeth, N. J., who jotted Hauptmann's automobile license number on a $10 bill—part of the $50,000 which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh paid in a futile effort to regain his child—was awarded $7500.

William J. Allen of Trenton, Negro truck driver whose discovery of the baby's body in May, 1932, ended a 72-day search, won the next largest share, $5000.

Others who traced ransom money to Hauptmann and witnesses against him at the trial were included.

John J. Lyons, who worked with Mr. Lyle and took the $10 bill to a bank, received $1000, and $2000 shares went to William Strong, the teller who identified the note, and William F. Cody, a bank teller who picked out a $5 note paid in a New York theater as part of the ransom money.

Cella Barr, theater ticket seller who identified Hauptmann as the man who gave her a $5 ransom note; Amandus Hochmuth, and Millard Whited, who said they saw Hauptmann near the Lindberghs' estate; and Joseph Perrone, taxi driver who said he took a note from Hauptmann to Dr. John F. Condon, ransom intermediary, each received $1000.

Charles Rossiter of Bridgeton, who said he saw Hauptmann near Princeton, was given $500. Governor Hoffman said Treasury agents and bank tellers who helped trace ransom notes would get $25 each.

Governor Hoffman said he was writing 10 articles for a national magazine because "I don't feel that the other side of the case, if there is one, has been told."

Old Jersey Cars Beat New in Test

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—Shiny aristocrats of the road "flunked," police cars failed to make the grade, apparent rattletraps passed and New Jersey's motorists were in a general dither yesterday as the state began its long-heralded compulsory auto inspections.

One ancient car with 100,000 miles recorded got a green windshield sticker of approval in Newark, while a brand new car in the next lane was rejected as unsafe.

Reports from many of the 28 testing stations indicated fewer than 50 per cent were making the grade, and reaction ranged from laughter to anger as some motorists found they could get a sticker of approval at one station only to be flunked at another.

Those turned down included the Motor Vehicle Department's own No. 1 car (license MV-1) operated by Deputy Commissioner William J. Dearden, and the private car of a former Assemblyman who helped put the law on the books.

Commissioner Arthur W. Magee said most cars "flunked" on the headlight test. He blamed poor headlights for 60 per cent of fatal accidents and 51 per cent of injury accidents last year, when 1260 persons were killed and 30,000 injured.

Mr. Magee said the inspections probably would be perpetual. The law demands semi-annual tests, but he expected inspectors to take six months to check New Jersey's 1,000,000 cars. They should finish, he said, in time to start all over again.

Neighborly Help Offered By Police to Townspeople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A pamphlet bearing greetings from Mayor T. W. Woodworth and Chief of Police Geddes E. West has been sent to citizens of Spartanburg. On the cover appears the city seal and the inscription: "We extend to you a very cordial welcome to our city—we are here to serve you." It has been prepared especially for new residents, who, in the future, will be visited by a uniformed officer and presented with one of the folders, containing information about the police department and its duties. In this way the co-operation of citizens is sought in the functioning of the city's law enforcement machinery.

The first page of the folder lists the four principal objects of the department:

1. We want you to know that the protection of four life and your property is the primary object of this department; that organized society has no greater duty to its citizens.

2. We want you to understand what we stand for, how we are organized, the principles under which we are administered and how we operate.

3. We want you to know that we recognize the duty we owe to you. We will discharge this obligation faithfully and well, with a minimum of inconvenience to you and yours, and with a maximum of courteous service cheerfully rendered.

4. We want you to know that we will not scold you nor reprimand you for inadvertent or unwilful infractions; we will inform you and instruct, and, in certain cases, we might summon you to court.

Reasons for these expressions were interpreted as follows:

"Because we want to do our job well. We cannot most efficiently perform our sometimes difficult police duties without your co-operation and support. We want you to stand back of us in our fight for law, order and justice. We need your help in apprehending the criminal; when apprehended, we need your co-operation to see that he is convicted, sentenced, and actually incarcerated.

"Because we want you back of us in our stand for right, justice and a 'square deal.'"

A number of helpful crime prevention suggestions are contained in the pamphlet, and steps to be taken when a crime is discovered.

Parents are given suggestion to promote the safety of their youngsters on the city streets, and one paragraph has a friendly message for the children:

"To the children—we want to be your friends. Wave to us. Say 'Hello!' and visit with us when you see us on the street. If you ever get in trouble, or get lost, come to us or ask someone to send for a policeman. We will take care of you."

The department's "square deal" code is inscribed on the back page of the booklet:

"To serve on the square; to be a friend to man; to protect citizens and guests, safeguard lives, guarantee liberty and assist in the peaceful pursuit of happiness. To be honest, kind, strong and true, always proud of our department and city; to give friendly aid in distress; to be gentlemen; practicing courtesy and weaving a daily thread in the habit of politeness, always thoughtful of the comfort and welfare of others.

"To keep our private lives unsullied; an example for all to be honorable, that our character may be strengthened. To bear malice or ill-will toward none; to guard our tongues lest they speak evil; to act with caution lest our motives be questioned; to be courteous and calm in the face of danger, scorn and ridicule; to ignore unjust criticism and profit by good. To be alert in mind, sound in body, courteous in demeanor, and orderly in bearing, a comfort to the distressed, a protector to the weak, and a pride to our city.

"To practice self-restraint, using no unnecessary force or violence; to intimidate no one nor permit it to be done. To take appropriate action wherever an offense is committed; to have moral courage to enforce the law. To be unofficious, firm but mindful of the rights of others; never to permit personal feelings, animosities or friendships to influence decisions; never to act in the heat of passion. To assist the public in their compliance with regulations; to save unfortunate offenders from unnecessary humiliation, inconvenience and distress.

"With no compromise for crime, to be relentless toward the criminal, our judgment charitable toward the minor offender; never to arrest if a summons will suffice; never to summons if a warning would be better; never to scold or reprimand but inform and request. All of this to make Spartanburg a better place to live in."

Smuggling Drops Along Great Lakes

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—Once classified as "big business," smuggling of contrabrand along the Great Lakes from Canada into the United States has dwindled to a minor racket, a customs official said today.

John J. Mullen, district superintendent of the northeast United States customs patrol, said commercial smuggling in the "Great Lakes has fallen away to almost nothing since repeal of prohibition." The northeast patrol includes territory from Michigan to Maine and down the Atlantic Coast to Virginia.

Most of the known smugglers of prohibition days are in legitimate businesses and their fleets of fast speed boats are disbanded, check-ups by customs men have revealed.

A few holdovers in the trade have shifted operations to northern New York and Maine where they attempt to smuggle alcohol into Canada and butter into the United States over unguarded roads, he said.

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Rare Ship Paintings and Prints Shown at Philadelphia Art Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—As a first step toward developing a marine room similar to that in the Louvre, the Philadelphia Museum of Art is exhibiting ship pictures largely from the Laurence John Brengle collection. The paintings and prints trace the story of shipping from the late eighteenth century through the era of clipper ships and packets to the beginnings of the steam age.

From the Far East are paintings by Chinese artists of the late nineteenth century reproducing clipper ships against Chinese harbor backgrounds, notably the mountains of Hong Kong. These ship portraits were all produced after Perry's visit to the Orient.

Prized at the time by captains of clipper ships Chinese ship portraits came to America where for years they hung in the homes of the captains and their descendants. Today, however, they are drifting into auctions and thence into collections.

Various ports supply backgrounds for ship pictures. Some show the cliffs of Dover; others London or old New York harbor. A notable group of 16 water colors by the famous Roux family chronicles shipping history at Marseilles.

Portraits of ships were thorough documents, and often incorporated in a single picture are two or three views of the same vessel. Thus, in "Ship 'Artesan'" the boat is shown in various positions, double-exposure fashion, in the same harbor at the same time.

Different types of shipping are also exemplified in the exhibition. A whaling ship is shown in "Sperm Whaling, the Capture." A ship with cargo of hay is featured in "A Brisk Gale, Bay of New York."

'Medical Propaganda' Charged in New Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Inclusion of what is termed "medical propaganda" in a motion picture film now in preparation, under the label of "education," would constitute an unwarranted incursion of the film industry into the field of propaganda, it was declared here by the National Chiropractic Association. The association's statement referred to a Warner Brothers picture being produced under supervision of Dr. Morris Fishbein, of the American Medical Association.

Writing to Warner Brothers, Dr. F. Lorne Wheaton, of New Haven, Conn., president of the Chiropractic organization, said, "I wish to point out the possibility of this picture becoming a propagandist film. If it remains within the confines of education, you will be serving a good purpose; but if it is allowed to become the medium for the propaganda of one school of healing against other schools or systems, it will merely illustrate the prostitution of a fine art. As the paid publicist of the American Medical Association, Dr. Fishbein will naturally protect his own profession while directing attention to his distorted conception of the weaknesses of competing professions."

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French 'Code of Social Peace' Goes at Once to Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 11 — France's new "code of social peace" was approved by the French Cabinet this morning and is to be submitted at once to Parliament which reassembled this afternoon for the regular winter session.

Problems of class conflict, however, complicated deliberations, and emphasized the Government's feeling of need for putting the projected labor code—aimed at lessening social tension and preventing strikes — into practice as quickly as possible.

The Premier, who has been seeking a peace formula for France's wave of sit-in strikes, warned of the "urgent necessity to cut short agitation contrary to the national interest" and informed the ministers of plans for his proposed conference to seek a settlement of the strike situation. Employers, workers, and middle-class representatives are to take part.

Two Major Developments

Two major developments have occurred:

1. Disagreement has arisen between labor union leaders and employers' representatives which may affect the "spontaneous accord" which Premier Camille Chautemps hoped to achieve at a joint meeting. The Employers' Federation accepted M. Chautemps' invitation only on condition that all labor organizations be represented. The Confédération Générale du Travail, or French Federation of Labor, on the contrary, insists on the exclusive right to speak for workers.

2. The official statement was issued last evening by the Socialist Minister of the Interior, Marx Dormoy, declaring the Cagoulards or "hooded men" have been found to be perpetrators of the bombing incident at the employers' federation headquarters in the Etoile section, on Sept. 11. He accuses this rightist so-called "C. S. A. R.," or Secret Committee for Revolutionary Action, of a deliberate attempt to "provoke a civil war in France which might have brought a foreign war in its wake."

Exploited today by the labor press and termed a political maneuver by certain papers of the Right, this latter development seems to have added fresh fuel to social controversies that the Government is trying to appease.

Terms of Code

"The Code of Social Peace," approved by the Cabinet today, has three main sections. The first consists of provisions destined to improve and perfect the existing arbitration procedure. The second regulates the recruiting and discharging of workers. This is the "hiring and firing" bill long sought by labor and stubbornly fought by employers who protest that it gives C. G. T. virtual monopoly of employment and thus constitutes a violation of the right of freedom to work.

The third provision of the new labor code institutes a secret ballot on all strikes, carried out under the control of a labor inspector. Details of the Government bill are not yet available.

Official announcement was made today of the new French loan nominally for Algeria that was revealed nearly a week ago. Terms are those published, except that the total amount of the loan is limited to 600,000,000 francs instead of 800,000,000 francs.

Goodrich Strike Ends

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—Five hundred striking employees of the Goodrich Rubber Company returned to work yesterday, ending a conflict which has been one of the nuclei of the French Government's acute labor problem.

Hundreds more workers awaited normal functioning of the return to their jobs after accepting Premier Chautemps' plan of arbitration.

A wave of strikes followed the Goodrich walkout on Dec. 15. Union officials said the rubber workers struck against application of the system of increased production devised by Charles E. Bedaux, United States industrial engineer. The arbitration provided for installing the system under government supervision.

The Government's labor troubles were complicated, however, by discussions of a general strike of 90,000 textile workers in northern France. A government conciliator's offer of a 5½ per cent increase was rejected by union representatives as disproportionate to increased living costs. Attempts to break the deadlock in the trucking and food strikes were still unavailing.

Unanimous for Herriot

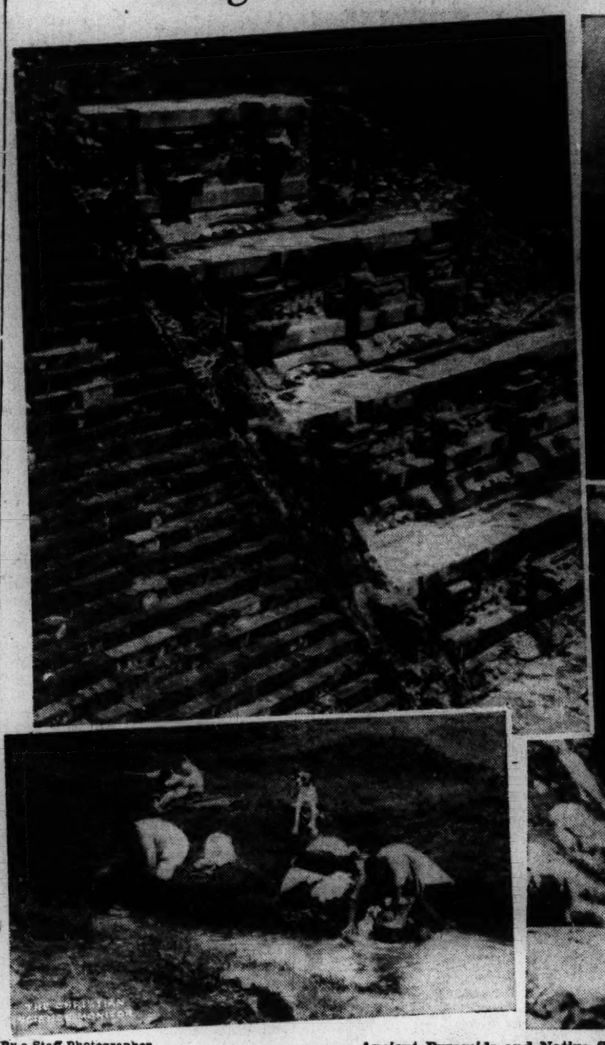
PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Herriot was re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies today by the unanimous vote of 418 members. There were a number of abstentions, however.

55 Arrested in Raid On Auto Union Office

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP)—Fifty-five men, arrested Jan. 8 in two raids on the United States automobile Workers of America strike headquarters near the Ford assembly plant here, were released Jan. 9 on bonds of $200 each.

Lieut. Emmett Morrison of the police bombing squad said all of the men were charged with common assault. The bonds are returnable Jan. 18.

Along the Trail of Mexico's Ancient Splendors



By a Staff Photographer

Ancient Pyramids and Native Scenes Near Mexico City

Upper Left—One Corner of the Pyramid of Quetzlcoatl. The Picture Shows the Decorations on the Restored Structure

Upper Right—A View of the Pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan as Seen From the Citadel

Lower Left—A Typical Mexican Scene. Native Women Washing Clothes in a Brook While the Children Look On

Lower Right—Details of Carving at the Base of the Famous "Feathered Serpent" Pyramid Near Mexico City

Amateur Explorers Trace Mexico's History

(Continued from Page 1)

entrances, and if it should happen to be outside of visiting hours when one arrives (it nearly always is since semi-official Mexico seldom does today what can be put off until tomorrow), a good plan to gain entrance is to exhibit great interest in very nondescript brown pottery shards that form large piles at one end of the clearing. When poor Spanish fails to bring forth the necessary keys after much pointing at the lock, a gold or gilt badge, even though it be only a reporter's Boston fire badge, it is certain to establish a good impression and gain necessary entrance.

Inside, one who expects gold and silver archaeological treasure is certain to be disappointed, for beyond skeletons of Indian burials, more pottery shards similar to those outside, stones and mortars, such as are still in use today for grinding corn and other implement of a very crude nature, there is nothing which might connect these ancients with any other region than just Mexico. Perhaps somewhere beneath this 20 square miles of lava diggers will unearth more illuminating material.

Difficult Journey

Leaving Copilco and passing through the town of Coyoacan, ancient landmark where Cortez directed his last siege of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, then passing completely around El Pedregal to its south side, the remains of the so-called "Round Pyramids" of Cuicuilco are found. The approach is difficult because of the narrow passageway one must take from the village of Tlalpan in crossing to the site. Tourists foolish enough to attempt it by car instead of afoot are likely to end up with scraped fenders on both sides and perhaps a broken spring while sharp lava is not the best sort of a roadbed for rubber tires.

The mound itself is not very impressive. But where blasting operations have been conducted it is at once apparent that the pyramids, or truncated cones forming the mound, antedate El Pedregal. Where debris has been removed the top of the mound is shown to have been engulfed in a molten flood which completely surrounded the site.

No mortar of any kind was used in this structure, but while it is neither architecturally beautiful nor impressively large it is intensely interesting as the oldest building made by human hands in America.

Obviously a most pressing technical problem here, is to date the lava flow. Geologists vary on this point anywhere from 2500 to 10,000 years.

American Gizeh

While Copilco and its El Pedregal associate, Cuicuilco, are of technical interest, by far the grandest ruins in all the Mexican Valley are those 33 miles north of Mexico City under federal protection at San Juan Teotihuacan, "where the gods dwell." The great temples have been responsible for labeling this site "The American Gizeh." Built by the Toltecs who are believed to have come down from the north, here is located one of the greatest prehistoric cities on the continent. Its principal buildings indicate to archaeologists a knowledge of astronomy most extraordinary in a people of that epoch. Very little is really known about the Toltecs.

Consequently Teotihuacan is variously dated at anywhere from 1000 to 2500 years ago.

The Pyramid of the Sun, one of the largest artificial mounds in the world, measures approximately 765 by 725 feet at the base. Covering an area of 13 acres it is nearly 220 feet high, a substantial climb by means of more than 200 narrow steps. Five terraces and sloping sides give a highly symmetrical effect. A considerable growth of vegetation hampered restoration, but the final effect is accurate and pleasing.

One name inexorably interwoven throughout excavations at Teotihuacan is that of Dr. Manuel Gamio. Not only did he carry on the extensive diggings here, but he also produced a comprehensive study of the problems in anthropology involved.

Temple of the Sun

Driving down a broad avenue leading from the village, the Temple of the Sun presents a view one can never forget. For more than a mile the approach leads straight through the center of a vast maguey plantation toward the central stairway of the main temple. The road is bordered with feather-leaved pepper trees.

From the summit of the pyramid, looking northeast, are the extinct volcanoes from whence came the obsidian required for arrow points, knives, jewelry, etc. Proximity to this source of raw materials, as well as to the rich agricultural and hunting area to the south was the reason for the Toltecs building their capital in that particular spot.

Facing south, the Pyramid of the Moon looms up on the right, a much smaller pyramid than that of the Sun, but with the same similar core of adobe. It is thought to have been finished in silvery white, while the Pyramid of the Sun was flaming crimson. Only one corner has been restored so far. Extending in a straight line eastward from the base is a broad highway flanked by many mounds leading to the magnificently ornate Temple of Quetzalcoatl. This name is of ancient vintage derived from "Quetzal," a very beautiful species of rare pheasant found only occasionally now in Guatemala, and "Coatl," a reputedly wise serpent, the combination indicating a supernatural "feathered-serpent" which was very beautiful and very wise.

The entrance to the temple of Quetzalcoatl or "the Citadel," as it is oftentimes called, is by means of any one of several broad stairways leading to an elevated courtyard. At the rear of this plaza stand two mounds, which, when explored, were found to be the remains of two temples.

Rare Mexican Find

The one in the rear, the earliest, is by far the most impressive, for it is profusely decorated with serpent heads and plumed bodies, constituting some of the most ornate sculpture work known in Mexico. Throughout the entire group it is hard to divorce the thought that here one is inspecting sculpture very similar to that in the Mayan New Empire of Yucatan Peninsula—to be discussed in later articles.

Much work is still to be done here before these finds can be effectively dated—hard work—for, unlike many ruins elsewhere that are in fair state of preservation, these, in the more densely populated regions, have suffered not only from weather but from the ravages of Spaniards and Indians who found in the ruins a convenient supply of ready-cut stone for their haciendas, churches and hovels.

Everywhere one finds small pieces of obsidian, the favorite material from which the ancients made their knives and weapons. Small clay figurines with long legs and abbreviated but well-shaped trunks are likewise prolific finds at all the sites both in El Pedregal and among other ruins surrounding Mexico City. What their purpose was is still to be discovered. Some hold them to have been family images of popular gods, others see in the various types of personalities molded, models which were mounted on sticks and used in teaching younger generations, the types of officials and common peoples known to inhabit that part of the world.

Young native children make a profitable business unearthing and selling such relics for a peso or two. Approaching a ruin such as Teotihuacan, half the village turns out to greet new arrivals. Curious though it may seem, German is a most useful language.

There are those who offer to "watch-car-mister?", others who want to guide you to different parts of the ruins and who have so divided the labor among themselves that hiring four or five is almost necessary to keep the peace. Women have fancy work to sell at fancy prices, and knowing the lack of good drinking water, there is always a goodly collection of soft-drink vendors with lukewarm soda-pop.

Yes, German is a most useful language. It's about the only tongue that really leaves these overzealous "racketeers" speechless. They have no reply whatever for a long flowing address in Deutsch ending with an announcement like, "Gibt's niemand der Deutsch sprechen kann? Sonst verstehen wir's nicht." Finally a shrug of the shoulders and a slow wagging of the right index finger lend emphasis to the general impression that you can't be bothered "mit dummen Eseln" that can't even understand what you're talking about.

It's always good policy to hire one rascal to look after the car, however. He'll be quite happy to hang around and collect his 10 or 20 centavos several hours later, and your car and its contents will be safe—if securely locked.

Gridiron Club Elects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—George R. Holmes, chief of the International News Service staff in Washington, was elected president of the Gridiron Club Saturday, succeeding Byron Price of the Associated Press. Mr. Holmes was succeeded as vice-president by Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Mr. Price formerly was chief of the Washington staff of the Associated Press. He is now executive editor and stationed in New York.

Austria and Hungary Object To Joining Anti-'Red' Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ments which necessarily prevent her paying the same attention as formerly to Central European affairs.

Both Hungary and Austria moreover, are disquieted by the Italian feud with Britain, arising from her challenge to British imperialism, too deep-seated to be ended by a diplomatic rapprochement.

Austria finds that despite Signor Mussolini's categorical assurances of his constant and paramount interest in its independence, Fascist Italy is no longer prepared to fight alone for it.

The Italian dictator is becoming increasingly eager to maintain his partnership with Germany at all costs—even at the price of one day seeing Germany on the Brenner. The Rome-Berlin axis, it is true, centers in and depends on Austria, and so long as Germany and Italy find co-operation in Central Europe possible and profitable Austria is safe. Signor Mussolini seems to be satisfied with Herr Hitler's promise to leave Austria alone—for the time being at least. Hungary on her part is no less concerned with the future. She finds it difficult to reconcile the new friendship established between Rome and Belgrade with Signor Mussolini's sponsorship of her revisionist claims upon which she always counted so much.

Trade Relations

Of more immediate concern to Austria and Hungary is the problem of their future trade relations with Italy. Following the political understanding reached between Rome and Belgrade in March, 1937, the Italian Government decided to amend the economic provisions of the Rome Protocols which were extremely favorable to Austria and Hungary and granted considerable trade benefits to Yugoslavia previously enjoyed by the two partners of this Roman group.

The new commercial agreements replacing the economic treaties under the Rome Protocols were concluded between Italy and Austria and Italy and Hungary in November, 1937. The export and transport bonuses which had been arranged to stimulate commercial exchanges between Italy and the two Danubian countries have been suppressed; the quotas of Austrian iron, cellulose and timber, to be taken by Italy, have been reduced and Hungary has had to abandon some of her agricultural preferences.

Italy was able to impose these changes on Austria and Hungary because of her embarrassing deficits in their mutual trade. At the same time the fact that Italy has withdrawn the economic support previously given to Austria and Hungary shows that Signor Mussolini considers the Rome Protocols have already served their political ends and have now become for him a matter of secondary consideration. Nonetheless, Italy is keeping a watchful eye on the economic and the political stabilization of the Danubian Basin which should be carried out under Italo-German auspices.

Trends in Hungary

In Hungary new tendencies have arisen since the passing on of Prime Minister Gömbös in September, 1936, and they are struggling against the growing strength of the right radical elements and against the "state building" of Mr. Gömbös.

Austria in the first years of the Rome Pact looked to Italy as its chief friend and protector, while now Austrian efforts appear to be directed toward keeping apart from Italy as in the Anti-Comintern pact, since it could easily become an anti-Czech pact; in the question of the organization of Central Europe, as Austria seems to see its interests best protected by the scheme worked out by the French; in a rapprochement with Yugoslavia; and above all, in its own internal affairs.

In connection with the latter is the Italian opposition to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria. It is thought by reliable observers that the question of the monarchy, which has made considerable progress in Austria during the last two months, is responsible for the personal participation of the Austrian Chancellor in the conference at Budapest.

Pace Accelerated

The cautious policy of gradual and slow restoration, conducted by Chancellor Schuschnigg, during recent years, has been accelerated in the course of the past two months by the National Socialist danger on the one hand, and by the impatient elements on the Monarchists' side.

Recently the Hapsburg palaces and estates were legally returned to them, and now an imperial bodyguard for Prince Felix, who returned to Austria in November, 1937, and other Hapsburgs has been formed out of members of the "Ring of Austrian Soldiers," some of whom will stand as official sentries at the doors of the palaces while others will be on guard at Monarchist meetings to keep the National Socialists from disturbing them.

Iron Legion Organized

Sections of this guard, called "Iron Legion," are being formed in all Austrian towns. The pictures of the first group in Vienna in the newly-acquired uniforms have appeared in the daily papers.

The sudden visit of Prince Otto in December last in Vaduz near the very frontier of Austria, served as a reminder to those who were at that time trying to settle Central European affairs in Belgrade, Prague, and Budapest without him. It is rumored that during his stay Prince Otto received deputations from all provinces and classes of Austria, as well as from Hungary and South Tyrol.

Lately all leaders of the opposition parties in Hungary—except the right radicals—have declared themselves in favor of Monarchism as a remedy for the growing influence of pro-German elements which are growing in strength in spite of all measures against them. The Foreign Minister of Hungary, Koloman de Kanya, on the other hand, advocates a German-Italian policy for Hungary, and he emphasized this again in his Christmas article in the Pester Lloyd. The Hungarian Minister of War, Gen. Wilhelm Roeder, spent the whole time in Italy when the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, was visiting Central Europe.

There are indications, however, that Premier Koloman Daranyi does not want to align himself too closely with the Berlin-Rome axis, thereby alienating France and Great Britain.

State Ownership of Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

the extension and improvement of the railway system is now being carried with money advanced by the Government."

There are many, however, who feel that Mr. Whitelaw was being over hopeful in saying that plans for nationaliztion would meet little or no opposition.

In evidence of very strong opposition, the Foreword written by Sir Charles Stuart-Williams, chairman of the Railway Stockholders Union, to the union's recent pamphlet on the question, is quoted.

Sir Charles here declares that in his view, which he believes "to be shared by the majority of members," nationalization could not be brought about without injustice to existing holders of securities, and the "formation of a large 'political' interest which must sooner or later involve the sacrifice of economic considerations to motives of political expediency."

842,000 Stockholders

The total number of stockholders in British railways is 842,000. But this number does not represent the total of persons interested in railway stock, for much is held by insurance companies, friendly societies and the like. Capital invested amounts to £1,092,546,000.

In 1921, the 120 separate British railways then in existence were caused by the Government to amalgamate into four companies, the Southern, the Great Western, the London and North Eastern, and the London Midland and Scottish, each serving as far as possible a distinct area.

British railways are now privately owned and privately operated, but government regulated.

Committee of Three

Main instrument of public control is the Railway Rates Tribunal, a legal committee of three, one a business man, one a railway man, and one a lawyer, set up in 1921 to guard interests of traders and passengers. Every year this tribunal holds an inquiry into the accounts and statistics of the railroad companies to see whether they are efficiently managed. Freight and passenger rates cannot be raised unless the tribunal allows it.

Of recent years there has been more and more co-operation between railways. Although the four main-line companies guard their distinct entities, and although all are managed by separate boards of directors, and separate general managers, there has been increasing joint activity.

The Railway Clearing House, where freights and fares for journeys in which the services of two or more lines have been paid for on one ticket, are shared, has assisted co-operation. Other evidences of this tendency include the founding of joint ticket offices in foreign countries, and at home, and joint conferences for the exchange of technical data. No railroad offers cheaper fares or freights than any of the others.

Town to Mark Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAZARETH, Penna., Jan. 11—Looking ahead nearly three years, residents of this Northampton County town are organized to observe the bicentennial of the settlement in 1940. A committee has been appointed to arrange an appropriate program and enlist community support.

Southward ho!

Take a vacation where palm trees sway in flower-scented breezes, white-frilled waves caress gleaming beaches, and the sky is fathomless blue above red roofs and sails. Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will guide you, with a wide choice of routes and accommodations.

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Major Farm Groups Divide on Control

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizations, has always shied away from compulsory control of crops, but this year it has modified its position a little in response to urgent demands from southern members who have too much cotton on their hands. It holds that when cotton and tobacco farmers indicate their desire for regulation in a referendum vote, they should have it.

But the Grange urges that before curtailment of crops is attempted, the American market for farm products should be better protected, and that new uses for surplus crops be explored. It favors government loans to farmers on stored crops as one means of keeping seasonal floods of produce off the markets.

The American Farm Bureau Federation continues to argue for production control as provided in the bill passed by the Senate in the special session. An aggressive champion of the grain and cotton farmer, the federation urges that producers of the major crops—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice—be insured parity prices, or the prewar purchasing power of their crops, with the condition that acreage be reduced to fit estimated market requirements. It asks also that as a last resort compulsory marketing quotas be set up. It favors also the "ever-normal granary" plan advocated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

Farmers' Union Demands

The Farmers' Union, the radical member of the group of farm organizations, with a considerably smaller membership than either the Grange or the Farm Bureau, is renewing its demand that the Government guarantee the farmer not merely the prewar purchasing power of his output, but his cost of production. And it doesn't think the farmer ought to restrict his production. Let him raise all he can, says the Farmers' Union, and if there is too much to sell on the home market, let the Government dispose of the surplus on foreign markets or for social needs; that is, for improving the diet of people on relief or near it.

Then there is another farm organization, politically influential because of its numbers but seldom heard from in the newspapers, and this group has views all its own. This is the National Co-operative Council, which brings together in a league many of the co-operative marketing associations of the country.

Although most of the 1,600,000 members of these affiliated "co-ops" belong also to one of the other farm organizations, the council has its own plan for the disposition of surpluses and the maintenance of farm prices. It opposes compulsory control, but advocates changes in marketing procedure as a means to stabilizing farm prices. Coupled with a system of national commodity pools which it proposes as a means for bringing about more orderly marketing, it recommends the development of new uses for farm products, withdrawal of some acreage, and a foreign trade policy which assures the American market for the American farmer.

Agree on Tariff

However much farmers may differ in their individual views on the intricate economic problem of disposing of surplus crops, a problem brought up when the nation's agricultural plant was greatly expanded to meet World War needs, they can agree heartily on the tariff slogan, "assure the American market for the American farmer." Nothing stirs up the average farmer so much as the thought that foreign crops are coming into the country and finding a market when he or his American colleagues can raise enough to supply the same market. In every one of the farmers' conventions this winter resolutions were adopted urging Congress to assure the American farmer his domestic market by means of excise taxes.

Secretary Wallace tried to talk the Grange out of the use of its slogan, "the American market for the American farmer," pointing out the necessity of give and take in building up an export business. But he didn't get very far with his audience. The Grange went on record in criticism of some of the reciprocal trade agreements which Mr. Wallace advocated. The Farm Bureau did not go so far, but commended the new policy of holding open hearings before the conclusion of such treaties.

Labor disturbances of the last year caused farm organizations to express themselves on national labor policies. The Grange and the Farm Bureau both called upon labor not to hurt agriculture by what the Grange called "extreme acts." The Farm Bureau declared that organized labor should be required to assume the same responsibility in agreements as management.

Wage Bill Opposed

The Grange opposed wages and hours legislation, and the National Co-operative Council agreed. The Farm Bureau drew up a tactful resolution on this subject, opposing the passage of a wages and hours bill until the farmers get parity prices for their products. The argument of these three groups is that such legislation would increase the price of manufactured products which the farmers have to buy. The Grange and the Farm Bureau also opposed labor in its demand for an act to limit the length of trains.

But the Farmers' Union, the one organization of the four which leans toward political affiliation with labor, raised no objection to the wages and hours bill and appointed a committee "to explore the possibilities of co-operation with the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. for legislative and economic purposes."

Mention "trusts" or "monopoly" in a farm organization meeting and you get only one kind of response—opposition. Grange, Farm Bureau and Union, all hope to see the Government make big business behave. The Grange asks the Government to enforce the Sherman anti-trust laws more effectively, and to strengthen them, and the Farm Bureau adopted a similar resolution in which it urges laws for the better control of monopolies. Both urge that the Miller-Tydings Act, legalizing resale price regulation, be repealed.

On this subject the Farmers' Union, which has socialistic leanings, comes out with some emphatic declarations. Far from condoning price fixing by industry, it asks that the Government set up a price-fixing board, to be composed of elected representatives of both farm and city workers. Such a board should determine prices for all necessities and even luxuries.

For "Nationalization"

Another resolution calls for the nationalization of all industry, but this drastic recommendation was said to have been adopted for the kindly purpose of gratifying a retiring board member who for many years had wanted to see such a plank adopted. It wasn't taken very seriously, but nevertheless it got printed with the rest, and there it stands. In any case, it is certain that the Farmers' Union doesn't approve of monopolies by private capital.

In monetary matters, farm folk agree pretty well. They want a managed currency so as to obtain constant purchasing power for the dollar. The Co-operative Council, Farm Bureau, and Grange all ask expressly for managed currency. The Farmers' Union declares simply that it is the duty of Government to control money and credit.

On the question of credit, the Farm Bureau and the Grange bespeak continued consideration of the farmers' borrowing needs. The Farm Bureau asks that the present interest rate on farm loans be continued; the Grange asks for the "lowest interest rate on farm loans consistent with sound practice." The Farmers' Union demands enactment of its favorite measure, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill.

Taxation is a subject as close to the farmer as his rural mail box and his back door. He argues it not as a theorist, but as a man who has to meet the subject every day. Each of the three farm organizations has expressed itself in this matter. The Farmers' Union, with its usual broad demands, asks for "taxation according to ability to pay." The Grange, more explicit, would give effect to this proposal by imposing a graduated land tax which would increase the tax burden for the large land owners and lighten that of the small farmer.

The Farm Bureau proposes establishment of a national tax commission composed of representatives of state and Federal Governments, labor, agriculture, and industry, to straighten out the whole taxation system and make it more equitable. Both Grange and Farm Bureau oppose further issuance of tax-exempt securities, and the Farmers' Union requests that all sales taxes be repealed.

When it comes to national legislation for peace, there is no question that farm people want Congress to do all it can to keep the country out of war. Stronger neutrality legislation is favored by Farmers' Union and Grange. But farm organizations are less inclined to face the fact that the maintenance of good foreign relations may call for sacrifices of one kind or another.

Had it not been for the feminine auxiliary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, this aspect of peace might have been overlooked entirely. But the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau adopted a resolution, later approved by the executive board of the national organization, urging greater international economic co-operation with a view to removing the causes of war. Thus farm women showed that they have a contribution to make in moulding opinion for the general good.

And the job of moulding opinion goes on, even though farm organizations have spoken. No organization presumes to tell its members how to think. While the current crop of resolutions shows the positions of the big, influential organizations, it does not register minority views within these organizations. Next year, or five years from now, minorities of today may be majorities.

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The overhauling of "Her Majesty of the Seas" of the Cunard White Star Line means a task of magnitude. The view shows men cleaning the four immense propellers of the trans-Atlantic ship in the King George V graving dock.

30 Scholarships Offered In Engineering by Cornell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11—Thirty scholarships providing full tuition of $400 annually for four or five-year courses in the College of Engineering at Cornell University and aggregating $50,000 will be awarded this spring to outstanding high school and preparatory school seniors throughout the United States with the exception of New York State, it was announced by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of the college.

Bibles for West Pointers Provided by $12,000 Gift

NEW YORK, Jan 11 (AP)—Future students of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., are to receive Bibles provided by a $12,000 trust fund, established in the name of Miss Annie Miller.

The will, filed yesterday, leaves the fund in care of the American Tract Society, New York. In the event the offer is not accepted, the fund will go to the Salvation Army.

Government to Encourage Private Flying

Official encouragement to get more Americans to pilot their own planes is expected to come out of the first national aeronautic planning conference session now running in Cleveland, Ohio.

National defense is, of course, at the basis of this new plan which is expected to start by co-ordinating the activities of every aviation group in the country.

While the Federal Government has previously encouraged aviation by developing cheap plane designs with safe flying characteristics, the new form of stimulation would consist of having Army and Navy reserve officers assigned to the duty of instructing private citizens to fly.

The presence at the conference of aircraft manufacturers, federal and state officials, airline executives and the military to speak on the subject indicates that a plan of this sort has the support of these groups. Certainly all of them have uses for trained air personnel.

Establishment of a national aeronautical council to supervise all American flying was tentatively drafted at the conference. Richard Dupont, glider pilot of Wilmington, Del., suggested that more work in the gliding field be done by the government-financed National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics laboratory.

News in Aviation

Robot Flying Here?

"It is well within the realm of reason to visualize an airplane taking off from an airdrome, flying to its destination, and landing, the whole being accomplished automatically," Capt. George V. Holloman of the Army Air Corps, stated in a paper delivered yesterday to the Society of Automotive Engineers, meeting in Detroit.

This automotive equipment, guided by radio, would relieve the flight crew of all duties other than observing the instruments to see that the equipment was functioning properly. Test airplanes have already been flown with robot devices, Captain Holloman said, as far as Texas and return while the pilot did no more than watch the regulating machinery to see that it worked properly.

Captain Holloman's paper told the history of the Army's experiments with automatic radio landings, though he said they could be accomplished with any of the various types which have undergone experiment in the past few years.

Plane Size to Increase

The "flying fortress" type of plane, one of which has just made an 11-hour transcontinental hop from March Field, California, to Langley Field, Va., Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, chief of the general headquarters air force, has indicated would be "considered a small airplane" in the near future.

In a review of 1937 air developments reported by the Associated Press, General Andrews said that the flying fortress already has been followed by an Army "super flying fortress" weighing 12 tons with a wing spread of 150 instead of 100 feet. The Navy, which is building a large fleet of long-range patrol planes, now has a bomber undergoing tests that weighs about 50 tons and another being built will weigh about 60 tons.

One-Bladed 'Prop' Tested

It goes round and round with only one blade—and Army engineers are mentally scratching their heads to find out why the one-bladed propeller is better than a two-bladed one.

Imagine an ordinary two-bladed ensemble with one blade replaced by a stubby counterweight so that it won't tear the unit to pieces. On smaller planes this invention has worked very well, giving 25 per cent greater thrust.

The one-bladed "prop" hasn't been tried with heavier engines and larger planes but if these efficiencies on small craft can be maintained on larger ships it has definite possibilities. One explanation of the blade's greater thrust has it that a single blade cuts through a more even flow of air than two blades, one of which disturbs the air for the other.

Flying Brevities

A commutation ticket offering air travel at the rate of 3½ cents a mile was put on sale yesterday by Airline Feeder System, Inc., operators of a route from Newark to Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Westfield, Mass. Alyton B. Sherman, president of the line, said that the ticket is good for 1400 miles of air travel and will be punched like a rail commuter's ticket after each ride. The ticket is good for 100 days from date of sale. The air commutation ticket is superior to air scrip, Mr. Sherman claimed, since it eliminates a complicated accounting system.

Development of an international air connection between Bismarck, N. D., and Regina, Sask., is being investigated by the chambers of commerce of both cities. Regina is an important link in the new Canadian transcontinental service and a Bismarck connection would give the middle United States a connection with prairie Canada.

President Sees 'Big Business'

(Continued from Page 1)

executive offices. Every effort seems to have been made to prepare the way for an amicable discussion, on the question of co-operation between the Administration and business.

But Washington observers believe they see the following forces at work: They think President Roosevelt is deliberately giving big business an opportunity to state its case. They think he will ask these leaders: "What do you propose that we do—business and government—to get out of the present recession and improve conditions for the future?"

They think he will take careful note of the program or suggestions that are offered, quite possibly with the prior expectation that the suggestions will merely afford him grounds for saying: "I have exhausted all business has to offer." These observers believe the President is acting as some Senators did toward Lammot du Pont when he testified before the unemployment committee yesterday, seeking to prove the paucity of business' own program.

See What Is to Come

And they expect the President to say to the country, in two or three weeks' time:

"With utmost patience and goodwill, I have explored remedies with business—big and little. Their own program, if it may be called one, offers no way out. Therefore I propose . . ." Then, they think Mr. Roosevelt will produce his own anti-monopoly message and suggestions for legislation, and lead the way in a "trust-busting" drive intended to hammer prices downward.

However, on the constructive side, the President has repeatedly stated his eagerness to get a housing drive going, and most of the five men at the White House today represent something extremely essential to housing. Mr. Sloan provides the appliances that complete the house; Mr. Weir makes the steel that goes into construction in increasing volume; Mr. Brown makes building materials themselves; Mr. Clement transports materials but his company is also a heavy consumer; Mr. Chester's own company fills the larder, but his colleagues in the N. A. M. are deeply involved in any housing drive.

In a larger sense, the five men are all involved in the problem of starting heavy industry—capital goods. And that, according to the economists, is the line along which recovery from the recession must come. Administration emphasis today, unlike 1933-35, is on starting heavy industry. The way to start it is through construction, whether of houses or new railroad equipment or the much needed public utility replacement and expansion program.

Continues Utility Conferences

And earlier in the day, President Roosevelt continued his conferences on the utility program. Consultants in his office included Daniel C. Green of Chicago, president of the Central Service Corporation; John Carpenter of Dallas, president of the Texas Power and Light Company, and A. B. West of Riverdale, California, president of the Nevada-California Electric Corporation.

These officials of far-flung utility interests represent operating rather than holding companies. Such companies have frequently been praised by the President, who has drawn a line of distinction between them and the holding-company pyramid which often controls them. He has also praised local companies, rather than those tied to "Wall Street."

In any event, his repeated conferences with utility leaders are directed toward working out a truce between Government and the power industry, with one objective the resumption of capital goods spending, recruiting of new capital from investments with which the utilities can expand. Such investment money, the President said in his Jackson dinner speech, can be obtained locally while mistrust prevails toward investment in overtowering holding companies.

Today's events, more emphatically than ever, have made this "conciliation week," but observers refuse to predict any further than they can see, and the visibility today is extremely limited.

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Kendal Milne & Co.
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How the Farm Organizations Stand on National Issues

The Grange	National Farm Bureau Federation	Farmers' Union	National Co-operative Council.
Labor			
Opposes wages and hours bill. Asks labor not to hurt agriculture by "extreme acts."	Opposes passage of wages and hours bill until farmers get parity. Asks organized labor to assume responsibility in agreements with capital.	Commends C. I. O. for its support of Farmers' Union policy. Appoints committee to "explore possibilities" of co-operation with C. I. O. and A. F. of L. for legislative and economic purposes.	Opposes wages and hours legislation. Asks that Labor Act be amended to prevent minority groups from governing actions on labor organizations where "strikes so vitally affect welfare of public."
Money			
Favors managed currency so as to obtain constant purchasing power for dollar.	Favors managed currency.	Declares it is duty of government to control money and credit.	Favors managed currency.
Credit			
Asks government to establish lowest interest rate on farm loans consistent with sound practice. Wants bi-partisan board for Farm Credit Administration.	Asks continuance of present rate on farm loans.	Demands enactment of Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing bill.	Commends Farm Credit Administration but recommends that its governor consider an "aggressive program of research and extension for benefit of co-operatives."
Peace			
Wants stronger neutrality legislation. Favors capital and industry draft in time of war. Approves arbitration.	Associated Women of Farm Bureau urge international economic co-operation.	Asks for stronger neutrality legislation.	.....
Tariff			
Wants excise taxes to protect domestic market for farm produce. Wants future reciprocal trade agreements approved by Congress, and repeal of those "harmful to farmers."	Wants similar excise taxes. Approves policy of holding open hearings before concluding reciprocal agreements.	Wants similar excise taxes.	Wants similar excise taxes. Wants future reciprocal trade agreements approved by Congress (same as Grange). Approves public hearings (same as Farm Bureau). Asks State Department in negotiating them to endeavor to eliminate imported products that take place of American crops.
Surplus Crop Control			
Wants parity income, but holds that before crop curtailment is attempted, American market for farm products should be better protected and new uses for surplus crops developed. Makes exception in opposition to government crop control in case of cotton and tobacco, holding that when majority of producers agree to limit crop, such control should be carried out by committees elected by cotton farmers, and with safeguards for family-sized farm. Favors loans on stored crops to stabilize marketing.	Wants Government to regulate crops; asks parity price payments for co-operators in return for acreage reduction, maintenance of "ever-normal granary," and observance of marketing quota regulations. Wants American market protected for domestic crops. For "ever-normal granary."	Asks government to impose graduated tax on production of grain and cotton, exempting small grower and falling heavily on big farms. Urges government to use surplus for social needs, or to dispose of it on world markets. Favors "ever-normal granary" with "all expense beyond the farm nationalized."	Opposes compulsory crop control. Advocates creation of commodity pools to handle marketing, a staff of non-political experts to direct operations. Would dispose of surpluses as far as possible through export and diversion to industrial uses; would seek further adjustment through withdrawal of acreage. Emphasizes demand for "sound foreign agricultural trade policy"; urges that farmers paid for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops be prevented from utilizing these diverted acres for producing other crops for market.
Marketing Agreements Under AAA			
Favors use of marketing agreements provided for certain crops (milk, fruits not used for canning, nuts, tobacco, vegetables not used for canning, and soybeans) as provided under AAA. Says such agreements aid orderly marketing; wants legislation strengthened.	Favors use of marketing agreements and urges "aggressive educational program for wider use of them."	.....	Approves of use of marketing agreements under AAA. Wants to see further administrative development encouraged.
Government Reorganization			
Opposes removal of forestry bureau from Department of Agriculture.	Favors more efficiency, but does not want to see independent commissions made subordinate to President nor any reduction in powers of Department of Agriculture.	.....	Opposes transfer of agricultural agencies to any department other than Agriculture.
Taxation			
Opposes further issuance of tax exempt securities. Favors graduated land tax to favor small farmer.	Opposes further issuance of tax-exempt securities. Asks for establishment of national tax commission to include representatives of state and Federal Government, labor, agriculture and industry.	Asks for taxation according to ability to pay. Wants all sales taxes repealed.	.....
Co-operative Marketing			
Pledges support of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives.	Favors co-operative marketing and purchasing.	Favors co-operatives in all farm business activities; asks legislation to make possible rapid development and protect them in their infancy "from large established enterprises." Wants Congress to establish a national co-operative marketing association, to help farmers get cost of production.	"The most effective means of self-help available to the farmer is co-operative marketing and purchasing." State and Federal Governments should do all they can to strengthen producer "co-ops."
Monopoly			
Asks government to enforce and strengthen Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Asks for repeal of laws legalizing resale price fixing.	Favors laws for better control of monopolies. Asks for repeal of laws legalizing resale price fixing.	Proposes a national "price-fixing board" composed of elected representatives of farm and city workers to determine prices for all necessities and luxuries. Wants government to limit individual fortunes to $500,000. Asks for nationalization of all industry.	.....

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Goodfellow Back in Lineup for Red Wings—Elaborate Ice Carnival Billed

Bruins Hoping To Regain Form In Game Tonight

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins	Detroit Red Wings
Getliffe, l.w	r.w., Aurie
Cowley, c	c., Barry
Sands, r.w	l.w., Sorrell
Portland, l.d	r.d., MacDonald
Shore, r.d	l.d., Young
Thompson, g	g., Smith

Bruins Alternates: Clapper, Hollett, Dumart, Pettinger, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Jackson.

Detroit Alternates: Howe, Beattie, H. Kilres, Motter, Liscombe, Hudson, Goodfellow, Bowman, W. Kilres, Roulston.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having rested since Saturday night the Bruins are ready to don their armor and go into action against the Detroit Red Wings at the Boston Garden tonight. Beaten badly Saturday night by Canadiens, 6—2, the locals are anxious to rebuild their good reputation and hope to do so at the expense of the visitors.

Detroit is having its poorest season in several. The Wings are defending Stanley Cup champions, having won the trophy last year and the year before. But they have not played like defending champions due largely to injuries which broke up team play and confidence.

Genial Jack Adams has done about everything possible to get the Wings going. He has dropped players to the minors, engaged in trades and has pulled minor leaguers into the lineup, all to little avail. With the return of Ebbie Goodfellow a couple of weeks ago the team perked up, but bogged down again last Sunday when the Rangers beat it 4—1.

The latest of the frantic Detroit efforts is the recalling of Wally Kilrea and Orville Roulston from Pittsburgh. These two will be with the team tonight.

Bruins are fit and ready to play and will play with their usual lineup minus, of course, Milt Schmidt, who will not be back in action for a while yet. Gordon Pettinger will center the Dumart-Bauer line against his former Detroit team mates.

In the Detroit uniform will be two old Bostonians, Jack "Red" Beattie and Alex Motter.

Dillon Reduces Drillon Margin In Score Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (AP)—Cecil Dillon, of the New York Rangers, one of Gordie Drillon's most persistent pursuers in the race for National Hockey League scoring honors, has finally broken the tie for second place and is four points behind the attack star of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the standings.

Drillon, still in command, has 27 points on 12 goals and 15 assists and Dillon has 23 points on 13 goals and 10 assists. The Ranger was in a triple tie with Sylvanus Apps and Harvey Jackson of the Leafs in the last two scoring lists.

They divide leadership in actual goals and assists. Dillon leads in the former and Drillon paces the circuit in the latter department. Each gained four points over the week's play.

Apps is third with 22 points and Rod Lorrain, a newcomer to the select circle, has 20 tallies for fourth place. The league's bad man title again goes to Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons, who has 47 minutes on the penalty bench, five more than Babe Siebert of Les Canadiens. The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	12	15	27
Dillon, Rangers	13	10	23
Apps, Toronto	8	14	22
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	12	20
Mantha, Canadiens	12	7	19
Blake, Canadiens	11	8	19
H. Jackson, Toronto	10	9	19
Stewart, Americans	10	9	19
Barry, Detroit	7	12	19
Schriner, Americans	12	6	18
Thoms, Toronto	9	9	18
Patrick, Rangers	7	10	17
Thompson, Chicago	7	10	17
Gagnon, Canadiens	4	13	17
Shibicky, Rangers	8	8	16
Cowley, Boston	7	9	16
Conacher, Toronto	7	9	16
Haynes, Canadiens	5	11	16
C. Smith, Rangers	5	11	16
N. Colville, Rangers	10	5	15
Romnes, Chicago	8	7	15
Wiseman, Americans	10	5	15
Weiland, Boston	8	6	14
Getliffe, Boston	7	7	14
Horner, Toronto	3	11	14

Entry Blanks Out For Y.M.C.A. Games

Entry blanks are being sent out for the twenty-second annual indoor games of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, which are to be held Saturday evening, Jan. 22.

In addition to a number of relay races which are being arranged for, there will be a special invitation one-mile run; 45-yard dash; 300-yard dash; 600-yard run; 1000-yard run; two-mile run; 45-yard high hurdles; putting the 16-pound shot, and running high jump.

All of the events will be handicap ones with the exception of the special mile, the hurdles and the relays. The entrance fee is 25 cents for each individual event and $1 for each relay team. The prizes will be special Boston Y. M. C. A. designed gold, silver and bronze medals and entries will close Saturday, Jan. 15, with W. C. Hultgren, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Several relay races have already been scheduled. Tufts will meet Boston University in a varsity and freshman race; Salem, Fitchburg and Hyannis will meet in a Teacher's College Relay. Harvard has entries in the shotput.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	3	6	53	46	30
Rangers	12	3	8	65	43	27
Chicago	7	3	11	36	49	17
Detroit	4	4	15	35	65	12
Canadian Section						
Toronto	11	5	6	75	58	27
Americans	10	4	8	48	41	24
Canadiens	9	4	6	59	52	24
Montreal	7	1	14	35	52	15

Games Tonight

Canadiens at Montreal.
Chicago at Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

A Goodfellow and a Couple of Bruins

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Ebbie Goodfellow, Ray Getliffe, and Gordon Pettinger
Goodfellow Is Back in Action After a Long Layoff Due to an Injury, and the Detroit Club Is Playing Better Hockey. Getliffe Is Finding His Scoring Eye for the Bruins, and Pettinger, Traded to Boston for Red Beattie by Detroit, Starred Against His Old Team Mates in Detroit Recently

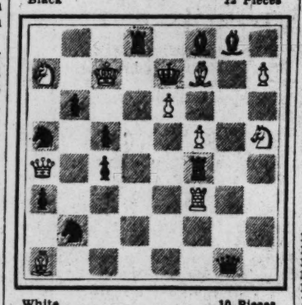
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 11, 1937

Problem No. 2001
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 12 Pieces

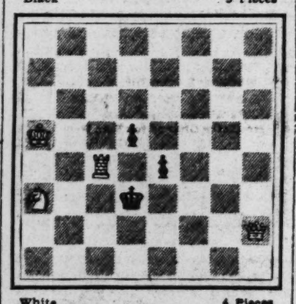


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(New Orleans Times-Democrat, Aug. 7, 1910. A pleasing long-range sacrifice by the well-known Louisiana composer.)

Problem No. 2002
By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Bulletin, June, 1933. In Memoriam—H. W. Barry. The first showing of this chameleon echo in miniature form. Once again, to E. W. Allen the gratitude of all problem lovers is due for this series of problems by famous American composers.)

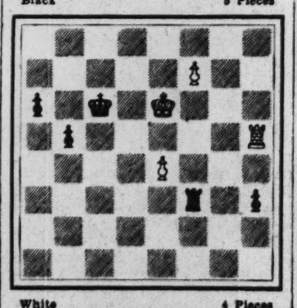
Solutions to Problems

No. 1999. 1. Q-QKt — K-K4, Kt-B2, or B-B8
2. Q-Kt5
1. ——— P-R3
2. Q-Kt6ch
1. ——— Kt(R5) moves
2. Q-Kt3
1. ——— BxB or B-Q8
2. QxP
No. 2000. K-Kt6 — Especially pleasing is 1 Kt-Q8ch; 2 Kt-Kt3 mate.

End-Game No. 390. Black wins: 1 . . . B-R3 (Black); 2 BxP, Ktx(P); 3 BxQ, Kt(Q5)-B7ch; 4 K-Q, RxBch; 5 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 6 Q-B7, BxKtch; 7 QxRch, KxQ; 8 KPxB, K-B2; 9 Resigns.

End-Game No. 391

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win
(Alekhine-Capablanca, match, 1927. The former takes advantage of one simple circumstance to win quickly.)

This game, from the Botwinnik-Loewenfisch match for the Soviet championship, might be subtitled "The Triumph of the Knights, or the Rout of the Bishops," for, contrary to the usual situation, the bishops were at a definite disadvantage and ultimately the knights were instrumental in a crushing attack. The opening was frequently adopted in the Euwe-Alekhine match, although in the early stages it varied.

The match was ultimately drawn, so that Loewenfisch, having won the championship tournament, retained his title.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Loewenfisch White	Botwinnik Black	Loewenfisch White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 B-Kt3	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 PxB	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 K-Kt2	Kt-Q2
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	25 Q-R5	P-Kt3
5 PxP	QxP	26 Q-R4	Kt-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	27 B-B2	P-QR4
7 B-Q2	BxKt	28 Q-KKt4	P-Kt5
8 dxB	PxP	29 Q-B8ch	K-Kt2
9 KtxP	P-K4	30 B-Kt	Q-Q4
10 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	31 Q-R8	Q-B5
11 R-Q	Q-B4	32 B-K	Q-Q4
12 P-K3	Castles	33 P-R3	P-K5
13 B-K2	B-Kt5	34 PxP	KtxP
14 Castles	QR-B	35 B-R2	Q-Q2
15 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	36 PxP	Kt-Kt4
16 P-KR3	B-R4	37 B-B3ch	K-R3
17 Q-R4	KR-Q	38 K-B	Q-Q8ch
18 Q-R6	P-QR3	39 K-Kt2	Q-B8ch
19 RxRch(a)	RxR	40 K-B	Kt-K3
20 R-Q	RxRch	41 Q-B8ch	K-R4
21 BxR	Q-Q3	Resigns	

(A) The exchanges develop in Black's favor, since the position is not open and the bishops lose their effectiveness.

Since his retirement as United States champion two years ago, Marshall has participated in the Marshall Chess Club annual championship tournament. Last year he led the field, and this year is also leading. The game below shows how he disposed of Reinfeld, who overstepped himself in invited complications.

English Opening

Marshall White	Reinfeld Black	Marshall White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	22 R-Kt3ch	K-R
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-B4	R-KKt
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	24 B-Kt2	RxR
4 B-Kt2	B-B4	25 KtxR	Q-Kt3
5 P-K3	P-Q3	26 BxPch	K-Kt
6 KKt-K2	B-KKt5	27 Q-B3	PxP
7 P-KR3	B-Q2	28 KtxP	KtxKt
8 P-Q4	B-Kt3	29 QxKt	Q-Kt6ch
9 P-QR3	P-QR4	30 K-Q2	B-K6ch(b)
10 P-Kt3	Q-B	31 QxB	QxBch
11 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	32 K-B3	QxQP
12 PxKt	Kt-K2	33 Q-Kt3ch	K-B
13 PxP	PxP	34 Q-Kt7ch	K-K
14 B-Kt2	P-KB3	35 Q-R8ch	K-K2
15 R-QB	Kt-B4	36 QxPch	K-K
16 P-K4	Kt-Q3	37 Q-R8ch	K-K2
17 P-QR4	Castles	38 Q-Kt7ch	K-K
18 B-R3	Q-K	39 B-B6	Q-K2
19 P-KKt4	P-KB4(a)	40 B-R4	Q-K6ch
20 KtPxP	P-Kt3	41 K-Kt2	Q-Q7ch
21 R-B3	PxP	42 K-R	Resigns

(a) The beginning of a combination which fails because of White's superior development. Perhaps somewhat later the same idea might have been more effective.
(b) Reinfeld abandoned as too good for White 30 . . . QxKtP; 31 R-KKt, QxQRP; 32 QxQ, BxQ; 33 P-Q6.

The remaining games of the Alekhine-Euwe match will be published from time to time. Within a week or so, games from the Hastings tournament now barely concluded, with Reshevsky, Fine, Keres, and Flohr as the leading contenders, will also be available.

Pointdexter to Minneapolis

The Boston Red Sox announced today that Jennings Poindexter, left-handed pitcher, had been released to Minneapolis on option.

Break Is Predicted Between Two Golf Governing Bodies

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—You can look for an open break between the world's two great golf-governing bodies—the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews—if the American rulers persist in tinkering with the stymie rule.

There is bound to be a showdown some time between two such powerful, opinionated bodies, and the U. S. G. A.'s sudden decision to "experiment" with a new stymie regulation during the coming year is likely as not to set it off.

No "Give"

There's no "give" to the Royal and Ancient about the stymie. The old Scottish stronghold of the game regards it as an elemental feature of golf, and it will never budge. Henry Gullen, who for 20 years has been secretary of the R. and A., repeatedly gave this reporter only one answer to all suggestions for abolition or modification of the stymie.

"The ball must be played as it lies. That's the first rule of golf—and the last."

Knowing full well how the R. and A. feels, the American body has, nevertheless, ruled that for the next year its players may lift the "inside" ball on the green if it is within six inches of the cup. Furthermore, the Royal and Ancient wasn't even asked for its approval.

Saving Comment

"We are saving our comment for the United States Golf Association when and if they ask for it," Gullen told the Associated Press. Henry Cotton, the British open champion, commented angrily on the experiment. British opinion is almost unanimous.

Team play between the two countries, may in time become seriously endangered if the U. S. G. A. formally adopts the new rule a year from now. The American Walker Cup team will not be permitted to do any "lifting" when it plays the British next summer at St. Andrews. There are bound to develop what the British call "incidents" in the years to come.

There have in the past been mild disagreements between the American and British organizations. The R. and A., for instance, has remained cold to the American experiments on the size and weight of the ball. But this is the first time the U. S. G. A. has jumped the traces on a fundamental rule.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, yesterday condemned the new stymie rule adopted by the United States Golf Association. The new U. S. G. A. rule eliminates stymies when the nearer ball lies within six inches of the cup.

"The new rule is unnecessary," said Cotton. "Soon we'll be going to the United States and asking: 'What rules are you people using this year?' Pretty soon we'll be picking players to send to America according to their knowledge of the rules."

British Rule

The reactionary British champion said he was angry about rule changing just now anyway because the British Professional Golfers' Association had just passed a rule demanding that the ball nearest the hole in medal competition be putted first.

"This is just like the new American rule," Cotton complained. "The game is wonderful just as it is and until the rule makers really find some radical change needed they should leave it alone. I can't do anything about our rule, but I've got a good mind to refuse to putt when my ball is nearest the hole and be disqualified.

"The stymie is just as much a stroke as a good iron into a cross wind. Both are tough and should be left alone."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Preparing for the 1940 Olympics

Preparations for the Olympic Games of 1940 which are scheduled to take place in Tokyo, so far as the United States are concerned, took a long step forward over the past week end with the American Olympic Committee completing its committees, laying plans for the raising of the money necessary to send the athletes to the seat of action, etc. The next big step in preparing for the games will take place at Cairo in March when the International Olympic Committee holds its meeting and the delegates of all the countries which take part in these games assemble and consider the various questions which are submitted by the different nations. That the games will be held in Japan, or not at all, now seems certain as there would be little time in which to arrange for a transfer to some other nation. A voluntary release by Japan or a decision by the I. O. C. that preparations for the games were not satisfactory enough, are the only grounds for not holding them at Tokyo and there is no chance of either of these happening.

President Avery Brundage
American Olympic Committee

Raising the Necessary Funds

It is pleasing to note that those who are intrusted with raising the money necessary to transport the athletes who will represent Uncle Sam in the varsity events are losing no time in laying plans for this work. It is two years before the games will take place and yet now is none too soon to start in on the financial campaign. It is going to take some $400,000 to cover all the expenses and it is to be hoped that this year will find all of the money in the hands of the A. O. C., at least a couple of weeks before the athletes are due to sail. In 1936 it was not really known until the boat was due to sail for Germany just how many athletes could go at the expense of the A. O. C. Such a situation was not only very unsatisfactory to those who were handling the team; but it was manifestly unfair to those athletes who had worked hard and qualified for one of the teams and then didn't know whether they could go or not. It should never be allowed to occur again. As there is a balance of some $64,000 in the treasury at the present time, only about $350,000 will have to be raised.

More Expected From the N. C. A. A.

It also developed at the meetings that the A. O. C. would expect the National Collegiate Athletic Association to contribute more in a financial way since it had attained its goal so far as greater representation on all important Olympic committees was concerned. That the N. C. A. A. readily concurred with this opinion is evidenced by the fact that it has already appointed Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, to take charge of collegiate fund-raising. It is expected that he and his committee will raise some $100,000, which is twice as much as was collected through N. C. A. A. sources in 1936. Another change in the system of financing the teams was announced by President Avery Brundage. It is to the effect that each individual sport is to finance itself. This was tried out as an emergency measure in 1936 and worked very satisfactorily.

Athletes Must Have Chance to Place

Another proposal which should prove well worth-while is the adoption of a policy of not transporting athletes to the games whose performances indicate that they are not good enough to have any chance of competing with the world's best on even terms. There are some events in which Uncle Sam cannot produce three athletes who have a chance of winning one of those places in the events in which individual competition counts and there are also games in which Uncle Sam cannot produce a team with a chance of finishing in the prize-winning places. In past years full teams have been sent and this has naturally added to the financial burden. Under the new plan the cost can be quite materially reduced without in any way weakening America's chances of winning all the places it can possibly take which carry prizes or count in the unofficial championship tables which are always compiled.

College Notes

A capacity gathering is expected to sit in at the Harvard-Pennsylvania basketball game tomorrow night at Harvard's Indoor Athletic Building. Defeated once in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, Dartmouth doing the trick last Saturday night at Hanover by one point, Harvard hopes to upset last year's champions.

Incidentally, that defeat by Dartmouth was the first the Harvard quintet had experienced this season, the Crimson having won five-straight non-league games prior to their New Hampshire journey.

The Big Green courtsters are traveling at a winning clip these days. Last night at Ithaca, New York, the Indians downed Cornell, 56 to 38, to win their second-straight league encounter and go to the head of the ladder.

Northeastern's basketball forces left for Kingston, R. I., this afternoon where they are scheduled to meet Rhode Island State in a New England College Conference game. The Huskies have just returned from playing a three-game schedule in Maine where they annexed two victories and dropped the third by a one-point margin.

Scores came thick and fast last night as Northeastern's hockey team downed Boston College, defending champions of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, 9 to 7. This was the Huskies' first victory of the season.

Four basketball victories in five games for Tufts was the result of the Jumbos' 55-to-23 triumph over Middlebury at Medford last night. Tufts' co-captain, Albin Galuszka, was the high scorer with 13 points.

Northeastern's freshman track team will go into action a week before they expected to, for a meet has just been arranged with the Boston College freshmen for Saturday afternoon on the Huskies' board track behind the Y. M. C. A.

Krueger Named Captain

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Jan. 11 (AP)—Election of Herbert Krueger '39, from Everett, Mass., as captain of the 1938 William and Mary football team, was announced today. Krueger, 165-pound center, has played at the pivot position on the Indian varsity for the past two years.

Davis Cup Hopes Appear to Rest Upon 1937 Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—It's a long way from January to the midsummer afternoon when the United States will defend the Davis Cup for the first time since Rene Lacoste and Henri Cochet of France took it away from Germantown in 1927, but the indications are that last year's triumphant players will get the task of defending the trophy.

There's no doubt that Don Budge will be the No. 1 man. Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, who swore he'd never try it again after the lickings he took in the 1937 interzone finals, already has tossed his hat in the ring. The other candidates are Frankie Parker, who replaced Grant as the second singles player against Britain; Bobby Riggs, who didn't make the team last year but won the national No. 2 ranking; Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, and Wayne Sabin, the versatile player who went to England last summer as the team's "sparring partner."

Winter Tour

The winter tour of Australia which Budge and Mako got as a reward for their efforts has caused some concern in tennis circles.

While Budge might have profited by a winter's rest in the opinion of many, the results of his matches indicate he hasn't been taking the antipodean tour any too seriously. He has been beaten twice by Germany's Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm, once drawing protests because of his indifferent attitude.

Then, too, there's the fact that Von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany and the Australian stars all are competing through the winter and they're the ones expected to come through to the interzone final and fight it out for the right to challenge the United States.

Limit to Play

In addition Pate, if he again captains the team, plans to limit Budge's summer tournament play just to make sure he won't be stale when the cup matches come around.

Grant, after whipping Riggs Sunday in the Miami Biltmore tournament final, announced he was going to rest a while to avoid the possibility of staleness, which seems to indicate that he, too, has his eye on the late-summer doings. Riggs also is out to show the tennis solons he can't be overlooked this year.

The possibility of Sabin's playing depends upon whether the authorities decide to retain Mako as Budge's doubles mate. Some have contended it was placing an unfair burden upon Budge to force him to "carry" Mako and that Sabin would be better able to hold up his end. The fact remains, however, that Don likes to play with Gene, and that may settle the matter.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 11 (AP)—Donald Budge, Wimbledon and American tennis champion, arrived here today extremely weak. He has been ordered to rest.

Thomson Captures First Cash Award In Coast Tourney

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—The roving band of professional golfers, led by Jimmy Thomson, winner of the $7,500 Los Angeles Open, turned toward Del Mar By-the-Sea today and Bing Crosby's $3,000 tournament. The event, limited to 75 professionals and 75 amateurs, will be held Saturday and Sunday.

Thomson, the siege gun of Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Penna., blasted himself into the lead in the first round of the open and kept on firing until he finished. It was the first major tournament he had ever won in this country.

Thomson presented a 72-hole card of 65-66-74-68—273 to win the big purse of $2100. It was his first "big money" since he collected $5,000 in the Melbourne Centenary Open in Australia several years ago.

Taming his famed long shots to fit the comparative shortness of the Woodrow Wilson course, Thomson lowered the tournament record set by Harry Cooper last year at 274.

In second place, four strokes back, was Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., who eked out a close victory over Thomson two weeks ago in the Miami-Biltmore tournament. Revolta won $1260. Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., and Lawson Little, San Francisco, collected $840 apiece with 278s.

Four leading contenders tied with 279 and collected $350 each. They were Horton Smith, Chicago, and George Von Elm, Los Angeles, both of whom pulled in with 69s, Lloyd Mangrum, Dayton, Ohio, and Willie Goggin, San Francisco. Smith had the same total last year.

Best amateur was Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles fireman and winner of the National Public Links championship at San Francisco last summer. He took a last round 69 for 281, nine strokes ahead of the next low amateur.

Harry Cooper, Chicago, a pre-tournament favorite, finally found himself for a 69, but it was too late. He collected $40 for his 284.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Bowdoin 3, Colby 2.
Northeastern 9, Boston College 7.

Basketball

Dartmouth 56, Cornell 38.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Section	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	11	5	7	46	36	27
Philadelphia	11	1	10	62	53	23
Springfield	5	4	12	45	55	14
New Haven	5	4	14	35	53	14
Western Section						
Pittsburgh	11	5	6	50	49	27
Cleveland	10	6	7	47	48	26
Syracuse	10	3	7	58	56	23

Game Tonight

Philadelphia at Springfield.

Twenty-Two Acts on Program In 'Ice Follies' at Garden

"Ice Follies of 1938," America's newest and most successful promotion in the winter sport and amusement field, a glittering skating extravaganza with 50 star professional skaters in its ensemble opens a four-day engagement at the Boston Garden tomorrow evening.

Olympic Games stars, national and European champions, speed skaters and stars in all the varieties of skating are assembled in "Ice Follies" to provide 22 acts that combine athletic skill, the rhythmic beauty of figure skating, stunning group effects, ice ballets and pantomimes, comedy stunts, burlesques, acrobatic skating thrillers and novelties on the shimmering, painted ice sheet.

In addition to Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, famous comedy and character skating pair, there are many other punch numbers and comedy novelties in the big production.

Brock Is Back

Heinie Brock, back with the company for his second season, will present his comedy on ice and a lot of new laugh stunts. This youngster, once a hockey player, fancy diver and baseball player at the University of Minnesota, has reached top rank as a skating clown. Whether Heinie is burlesquing Anna Pavlova's ballet classic, "The Dance of the Dying Swan," or any of his other comedy stunts, he is a great actor, and despite his Leon Errol falls, a grand skater, too.

"Ice Follies" presents a new star this year in Harris Legg, making his first national tour as a professional. Legg was a member of the 1936 Canadian Olympic skating team and hails from Toronto. He leaps through a burning hoop, over rows of barrels on the ice in a fashion never before attempted, using reverse jack-knife and spiral leaps in most spectacular fashion and he presents a most unusual demonstration of figure skating on long blade speed skates.

Famous Comedy Team

With the clowning of Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Heinie Brock, the acrobatic feats on ice of Harris Legg and Everett McGowan and many other novelties and specialties, the long program of 22 acts of "Ice Follies" maintains a perfect balance. In its varied appeal and versatility of talent, this big smash hit is rated as tops in the show world.

The big cast in addition includes Roy Shipstad, American professional champion, commonly known as the "Human Top," because of his sensational spinning, Miss Bess Ehrhardt, McGowan and Mack, sensational acrobatic pair; Papez and Zwack, gliding lift artists from Vienna; lovely Lois Dworshak, the "Rhythm Girl," the four Nelson Sisters, Ann Haroldson, Osborne Colson, Rubio and Bobby Maxsom, Laverne Busher and many others.

Twenty-four dancing girls give the group appearances unusual scope in the ensemble numbers, all performing with military or ballet precision.

American Hockey Association
Kansas City 5, Tulsa 2.

Hotels

Florida

Manhattan in the TROPICS

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Metropolitan Miami Fishing Tournament will start January 18

● WRITE to the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach, Florida, for information, hotel and apartment rates, and beautifully illustrated Booklet M22.

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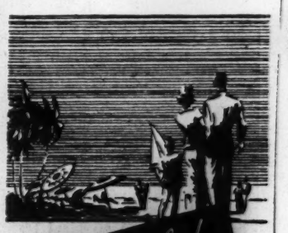

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Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Florida

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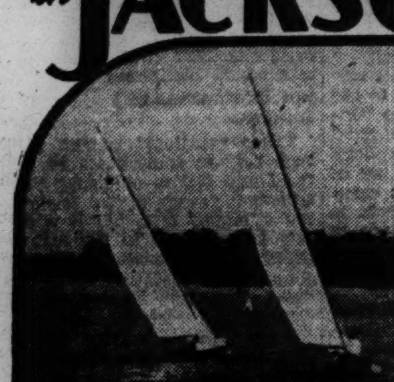

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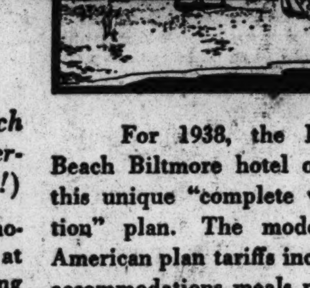

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

With Correspondence Courses She Taught Herself to Study

And Although Along in Years, She Was Then Equipped To Tackle College and Win Through to New Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gray dawn of a bitter cold January First was slowly creeping over the snow-covered roof tops of the surrounding buildings when I put down the book which I had been reading to await the coming of the new year—I, a solitary occupant of a dreary, furnished one-room apartment in the big city. The title of the book that had kept me awake most of the night, celebrated in revelry all around, was "The Art of Learning," by Walter B. Pitkin. I had hopefully invested in it to cull from its pages useful ideas, and to give further impetus to my ambition to study—to study at middle age as a means of working out from the conditions in which I found myself.

The years of youth had gone by in the duties in a large household, left on my youthful shoulders when mother so suddenly passed on. It consisted of father, six brothers and sisters, of which the youngest three still went to school. Gradually the boys and girls grew into maturity; in time they married and settled in homes of their own. Then, some untoward events and, like Robinson Crusoe, I found myself alone. And out of this isolation came the decision to make something of myself.

Never Finished Public School

I had never, by the way, been the proud possessor of a diploma of a high school; in fact, not even from a public school in the United States. I was reared in Vienna, Austria—where our family came from—arriving at these shores in my late teens. But I had for years studied by myself and had read good books on many a subject that interested me and which the public libraries provided or secured for me on request. They had proved an Open Sesame to me in my search for knowledge, and I determined to continue my education by embarking upon some home study courses in some university that offered a variety of such.

Could I acquire the ability to study at a university with my lack of academic background? Well, for one thing I was willing to learn and, besides, could muster up an almost unlimited amount of patience and perseverance. I was ready to go through thick and thin in an effort to succeed.

Must Come From Within

"The will to learn," it was stated in the first-mentioned book, "is the beginning of all skill and knowledge. Do you truly want to conquer an art? If not, all the professors and libraries on earth cannot help you. The urge to acquire facts must come from within you."

This statement caused me to take stock of myself and my abilities once more. What did I wish to learn? And which one of my talents was best worth developing? In the announcement sent me by the home study department of the university, there were listed a number of subjects that could be successfully studied at home. Step by step, most thoughtfully I went through this list.

Finally, I decided upon the study of English as meeting my present needs best. Hence, I filled out the application for instruction to this effect, giving details of my individual studies and enclosed as samples of my work a few articles I had written. I had to leave blank, however, the spaces in the questionnaire in which were to have been itemized the schools or colleges attended by the applicant. Then I quietly awaited results.

My record of past independent studies, it turned out, was satisfactory, and I was duly accepted as an extension or correspondence student. With the instructions and rules for work came a list of books, to which was added the advice to read as many as I could get access to. It gave me quite a thrill to be made thus part of the world of learning. I had now every opportunity to acquire knowledge and to put into practical application what would advance me in my subject.

The painter or the musician, I reasoned, must practice his art incessantly for years before he can excel in it. Writing is likewise an art, and subject to the same rules. I realized, then, that I would have to spend at least two hours a day in practice and study.

At first my lack of academic training made itself distinctly felt. I had to acquire new mental habits in learning to master a subject through regular lessons. The instructor's criticism of my work, too, occasionally made demands upon my fortitude. But I kept on in spite of it all. I would think things through, take discouragement by the horns, hoof, or tail, and soon be able to go on as valiantly as before.

Entered the Campus Classroom

When I had finished two home study courses with rating "B," I determined to invade the campus of the large university near my home, in order to get into personal touch with instructors and students. In the beginning, before I had taken any extension work, this might have been impractical, both because I had no academic background and because I needed to gain sturdier study habits. With my certificates of the previous courses, however, it was no longer difficult for me to enter the classroom. I found the instructors uniformly eager to advise and to assist. And I had acquired the ability to learn through a regulated orderly course of study.

In a more recent summer session, I commenced a book which, since then, has been completed and which is to be published soon. Several travelogues and a short story by my pen appeared in print this past year. Not yet in the larger magazines, to be sure; but the outlook is that with constant practice I may reach my goal.

To attain a higher standard of excellence in my writing, I read a great deal and with a purpose. To give my mind a varied diet I peruse a different magazine each week, as well as some page in the newspapers that I ordinarily skip. Now and then I go to places that lie outside of my usual haunts and observe how the other half of the world lives. I keep clippings of unusual stories in the dailies, going over them from time to time; and I organize my leisure hours to take in what lies outside of my habitual radius of vision. Foreign films with superimposed English titles, too, have much of an appeal for me, for they acquaint me with the customs and viewpoints of other nations nearly as directly as if I were living on their particular soil. And in this manner I keep on learning.

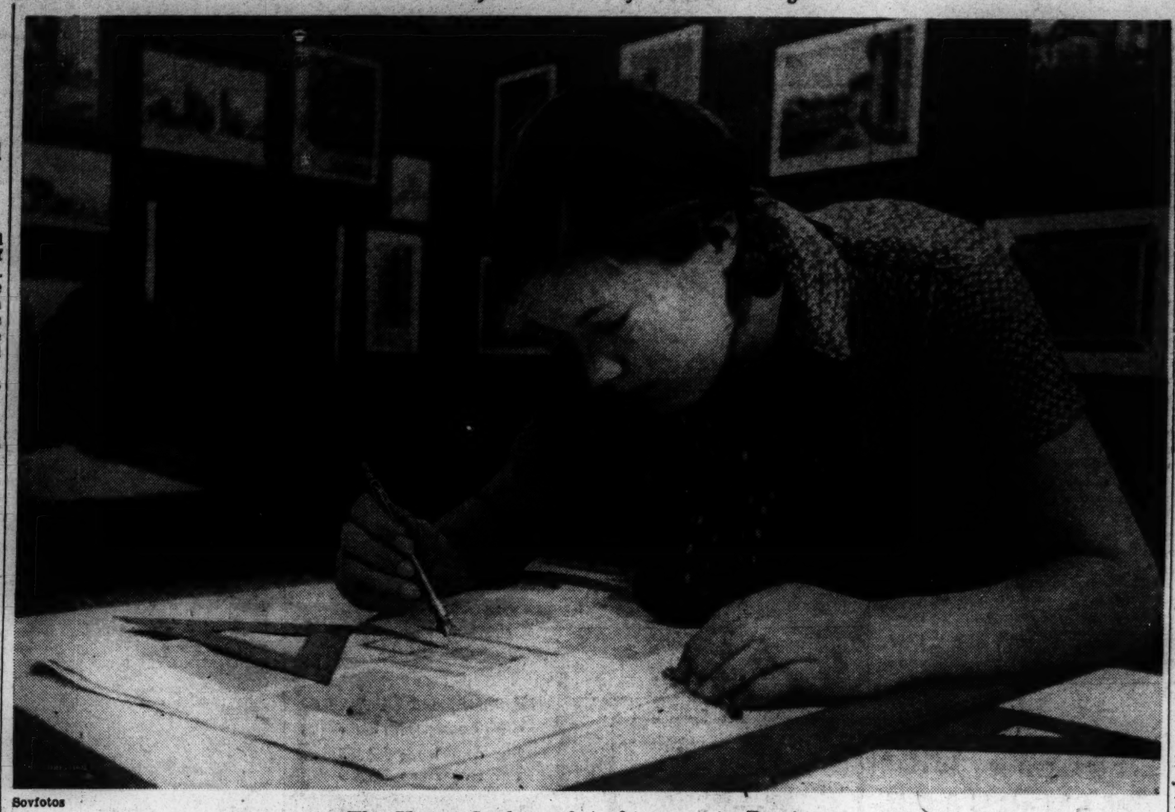
"Half an hour a day, if properly spent," maintains the author of "The Art of Learning," "will make you master of the fundamentals of almost any science or subject within one year. And not more than one hour a day is required for learning even the most difficult things, whether they take one year or five."

Vacation Course To Be Held at Oxford

A Vacation Course for American Women Graduates and Teachers will be held at Oxford this summer from July 6 to 27. The subject will be, "England in the Past Fifty Years," and lectures will cover the literature, history, politics and thought of the period. During their three weeks' residence at Oxford the American students will have an opportunity to hear lectures by eminent men and women, authorities in their fields, and to discuss the topics of the lectures with Oxford University teachers. The program will include visits to places of historical and literary association in the countryside, concerts, plays, architectural excursions and informal social intercourse.

As the number of students who can be accommodated at the summer vacation course is limited, applications will be received only from teachers in approved universities, colleges and schools or from graduates of approved colleges or universities not necessarily engaged in teaching. In exceptional cases applications will be considered from undergraduates who will take their degree in 1938 and who are about to enter the teaching profession. Preference will be given to those who apply before March 1, 1938. Further information may be secured from Miss Marion L. Day, 9 St. Lukes Place, New York City, to whom applications should be sent.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.



Sovfotos

The Young Student of Architecture in Russia

Communal and industrial construction is going forward in the cities and villages of the Soviet Union to a greater extent than ever before. Highly qualified architects are therefore at a premium and the Government looks to a near future when more and more will be needed. The photograph shown here is taken in a school seeking to train young Russia to meet the construction needs of its future. The Moscow Architectural Institute is one of the higher schools preparing new architectural cadres for service under the government program.

Questions and Quotations

Mindful of the Fact That Punctuation Is to Clarify

Punctuation for Everybody—6

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only the direct question, or that which is expressed in the exact form used by the speaker, should be followed by the question mark or interrogation point. In the group below, the first of each pair is a direct question; the second contains the same question in indirect form.

"Who makes the pastry?" asked Jane.

Jane asked who made the pastry.

"How tall is he?" I questioned.

I wonder how tall he is.

"Will you play tennis with us?" he asked.

He asked her if she would play tennis with them.

A word or word group that is virtually a question, even though not in interrogative form, should have the question mark.

"They are cruising on their yacht."—"On their yacht?" I didn't know they had one."

⁂

In serious composition, such as historical works, the question mark within parentheses may be used to express uncertainty.

Captain Myles Standish was born in the year 1584 (?) in Lancashire, England.

But the use of the parenthesized question mark to label humor or irony is considered juvenile.

When a request takes the form of a question, even one of considerable length, it should be followed by the question mark. A request like this is often used in business correspondence: "Will you please send . . . ?" Although there has been much discussion as to whether or not the interrogation point should be used, we have as sound authority for its use as that of H. W. Fowler, who says, referring to such questions: " . . . the question mark at the end is often, but never should be, omitted."

⁂

Just as the question mark should not be used with an indirect question, so, of course, the quotation marks should not be used with an indirect quotation.

"The incumbent," he said, "expects to retire soon."

He said that the incumbent expected to retire soon.

If quotation marks and other punctuation marks come together, observe the following rules:

Quotation marks always follow a period or comma.

"Well," he said, "if you prefer it that way."

Quotation marks always follow a question mark or exclamation point, if that mark belongs to the quotation.

"Will you come?" he asked.

"Hurrah!" they cried.

Quotation marks precede another punctuation mark (except period or comma) if that mark does not belong to the quotation alone.

Don't you remember that she said, "Come at two"? (What does the question mark really go with?)

She quoted, "Long have I known a glory in it all"; then she added, "Should you like to hear the whole poem?" (Why does this last "quote" follow the question mark?)

Quotation marks follow dots marking an omission.

Shakespeare wrote the well-known passage: "The quality of mercy . . ."

⁂

When the quotation extends through several paragraphs, the marks are used at the beginning of each paragraph, but at the end of the last paragraph only. Occasionally, in the case of long quotations, the marks are dispensed with entirely.

A quotation within another quotation shoud be set off with single quotes. In the example, note the three punctuation marks at the end of the sentence.

He asked, "Have you read this article, 'Wheels within Wheels'?"

Titles of books introduced as part of the text may be either italicized or inclosed in quotation marks. Publishing houses differ on this point.

Titles of articles, poems, and chapters or other divisions of books should be included in quotation marks when they are embodied in the text. But do not use quotation marks for the title that heads your story or article, unless it is a quotation.

She is memorizing Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra."

Quotation marks may serve as an apology for a bit of slang; they indicate that the writer is not addicted to its use. Sometimes they inclose a colloquialism, a nickname, or a term employed in a somewhat unusual sense. But this use of the quotes should not be overdone.

Whatever a member of that family does, he or she is, in newspaper parlance, "good copy."

The final article in this series will run next Tuesday.

Honor Student Program At Oklahoma College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chickasha, Okla.

A plan for the education of the especially gifted girls of Oklahoma which has been adopted by the Oklahoma College for Women has proved that only students of exceptional ability can profit by such a system, Dr. Howard Taylor, dean of the college, states.

"The plan has proved stimulating to those participating and is continued not only to help those students enrolled, but as a basis for further study of the possibilities of the development of initiative or originality on the part of college students," Dr. Taylor states.

Last year approximately 15 students were enrolled under the plan, which has six definite points in the program of study. They are:

(a) The honor student will select her own course subject to approval of the dean.

(b) She must pass comprehensive examinations, one group at the end of the sophomore year and another group at the end of her senior year.

(c) She must do some piece of creative work.

(d) She must pass in all courses selected to make a total of 128 semester hours.

(e) She must make 375 points.

(f) She is not required to attend classes, but must give reason for absences and an accounting of the use of the time.

Series on the Public Schools of England

Beginning Jan. 18 and appearing each Tuesday for 14 weeks, is a series of unusual articles on the English Public School (such schools as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Bedales, Roedean), its aims, and achievements. These 14 articles, generously illustrated, are by outstanding educators, former graduates, and recent pupils; and should help interpret to readers of the Education Page this famous British contribution to educational thought and practice.

What of College for Mary Jones?

President of Simmons Emphasizes Vocational Need

The program of the typical college for women in America is a luxury program, President Bancroft Beatley of Simmons College (Boston) recently maintained in an address that formed one of a series of broadcasts arranged by station WIXAL and entitled, "In the President's Study."

"For most of us, work is a dominant life interest," President Beatley said. "A type of education which studiously ignores this fact seems to be something less than liberal.

"The program of the typical college for women is well suited to the young woman who is able to continue her education in a professional school after graduating from college, or to one who for any number of reasons is not concerned with earning her living. It may also serve to some extent the girl who plans to enter teaching, though this field increasingly insists upon preparation in a graduate professional school. For the others, a college which combines liberal education and vocational preparation is essential.

"In all the controversy that has raged over introducing vocational courses into an academic program, one thing stands out clearly in my mind. The opponents of the idea seem to base their argument on the premise that liberal education is one thing and vocational education something quite different and perhaps unworthy.

Perhaps Due to Lack of Understanding

"This seems to me to be due either to a narrow conception of liberal education or to a lack of understanding of vocational education or both. One commonly hears the expression that the college is designed not to teach young people to earn a living, but to live—as if it were possible to separate the two.

"If the critics of vocational education in the college think of it as exclusively a training in skills, I can readily sympathize with their objection, but I cannot agree with their concept of the field. We at Simmons believe that in preparing our students for occupational life, we must first provide a firm foundation of vocational intelligence. We do not ignore training in skills as unworthy, because some skill is essential if the graduate is to secure a position and be successful in her first work.

"What is this vocational intelligence which we regard as all-important? It is the body of ideas and principle upon which the work of the field is based. It is the 'what' and 'why,' rather than the 'how.' All the skill in the world in the preparation of food will not make a sound nutritionist. She must be first of all a competent student of dietetics.

"Dietetics, in turn, is an organized body of subject matter drawing its materials from chemistry, physiology, pathology, physics, economics, sociology, and psychology — all thoroughly respectable members of the academic hierarchy. Because this subject matter is selected to serve the needs of a particular occupational group, does it change its basic character and cease to be an intellectual discipline?

Not Fundamentally Different

"That vocational courses of this type may in some cases be superficial and fail to challenge the intellectual powers of the students is unfortunately true, but it is also a fact that courses in the history of literature are sometimes little more than an enumeration of men and dates. President Neilson of Smith College has recently said that a teacher can start from any point and gradually work through the whole range of human knowledge. If this be true, then courses which aim to develop vocational intelligence are not fundamentally different in kind from liberal courses. They merely use a different point of departure.

"In the first hundred years of higher education for women, a good deal of effort has been devoted to showing that women were capable of pursuing successfully a program of education planned for men. That point may now be taken as proved. Women who look forward to entering the learned professions will perhaps always need that type of education, and some others will always prefer it. Without being so rash as to prophesy, I would venture to hope that the next few decades will bring a wider recognition of the need for different types of collegiate education for women, to the end that all the Mary Joneses may be well served."

Training for Citizenship

In common with the public school, the college and the university have been drafted into the task of producing citizens capable of maintaining a democracy. The compelling reason is our need for better citizens. Not only is citizenship one of the four or five major relationships in which every adult must stand; but better citizenship is necessary if democracy and democratic institutions are to survive. It is a matter not so much of patriotism as of self-preservation.

Our colleges, moreover, are better able to train for citizenship than any other agency we have. They deal presumably with the more intelligent portion of our people, have immense resources of fact, and possess, as far as it is to be found anywhere in America, liberty of speech and of idea.—From Antioch Notes.

Champions the Liberal Arts

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We like a good bout of wholesome discussion, and confess that when we printed some of the letters on the pros and cons of college education, the liberal arts course, and such, we hoped they would rouse a few champions from within the ranks. Here is one, and we shall let him have the whole meeting while we wave the flag.—Chairman.

⁂

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

I've been tempted to write you many times before, and then a natural indolence has let the opportunity slip away. This time, however, I am absolutely unable to let the letter of Mr. J. O. of California go by without entering at least one vigorous protest.

I'd like to suggest that Mr. J. O. has a completely wrong idea of what college is for when he would consign a college education which cannot be turned into dollars and cents to the waste-paper basket.

⁂

In spite of its triteness, there is a lot of truth in the statement that college does not teach one "how to make a living" but "how to live." It offers to most of us the only academic opportunity we shall ever have of really learning what the good things in life are, of really developing and using our mental powers. As one who worked his way through college, I'd like to say that far from regretting the time and money it took, I'd gladly pay many times the price. Much which is finest and which I value most in my life has come as a result of this experience.

To become acquainted with the finest things which men have thought and said; to gain some understanding of the problems, economic and social and political, which confront us; to come to a greater appreciation of music and art and literature; to make more congenial friends who share one's interests and aspirations; to learn to analyze problems and do some independent thinking; to become acquainted with professors who stimulate your thought and open whole worlds of interest to you; to build a life which is richer and more satisfying in every way—I can't believe that all this is "high-sounding nonsense" and "belongs in the waste-paper basket."

⁂

At the risk of spoiling part of my argument, I might add that the jobs offered me after graduation from college were much finer than those I could have had four years earlier. One of my best offers came from a large industrial corporation. When I pointed out to its personnel manager that I had had no experience in the line of work he wished me to do, he replied that he wasn't interested in experience. What his company was looking for was men of vision and imagination whose mental capacity had been developed, who were able to meet problems they had never been specifically trained to meet, who had some comprehension of the political and economic problems of our times, whose outlook was so broad that they could see beyond the immediate job and understand its implications and interrelations. Any routine training was of secondary importance in comparison with these qualifications. He added that graduation from a good college was to him the best proof of the abilities he desired.

⁂

I think there is a very real relation between the amount one puts into a college education and the amount one gets out. If one goes to college simply with the idea of getting something out in dollars and cents he will be disappointed—and rightly so. But if he goes with a sincere desire to learn, and is willing to back his desire up with real effort, I don't see how he can help but experience a great spiritual enrichment.

Ironically enough, there is a fair chance that these spiritual riches will bring material ones in their wake.

⁂

I'm sorry to have been so long winded—but this is a subject on which I feel very deeply. I could write volumes on it, or on the real value of a completely "impractical" education. There are few things which rouse me more than hearing a liberal-arts education decried simply because its cash value is rather nebulous. I'm always tempted to ask such critics what they plan to do with the money they earn as the result of a practical education—but I'm afraid their answers would be too discouraging. It's just a confusion of ends and means.

(Mr.) J. R.

⁂

During the next 14 weeks a series of illustrated articles on the English Public School (Eton, Charterhouse, Harrow, etc.) will run on this Tuesday page. While these are running, it may be necessary to crowd the Round Table a bit. If we do not have a generous supply of short letters from you for these Tuesdays, we may have to leave out the meeting entirely. How about each of you sending in a letter, even though we may have in hand one of your long (Oh so long!) ones. We really need some short letters, 100 to 300 words. Only SAY something in them. That's quite a trick, too, is so short a space.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

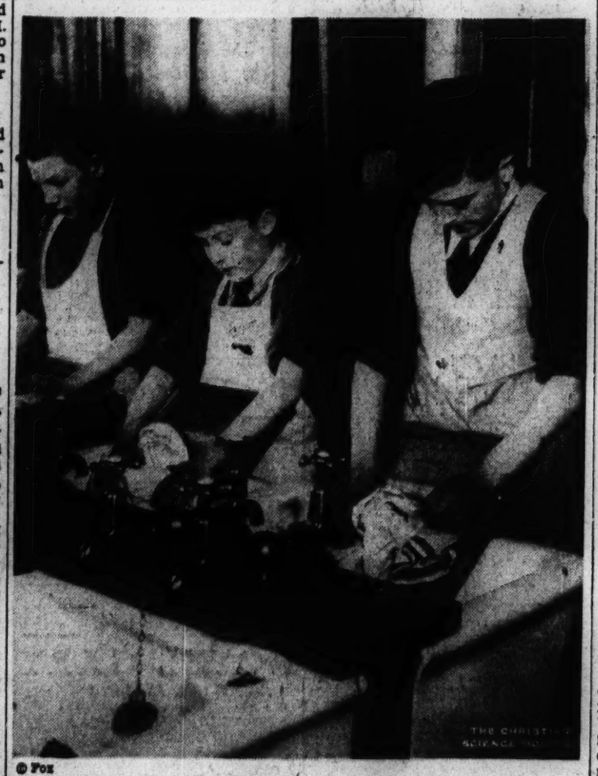
When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

To Youth

When you have slain
The first grim doubt
Of youth,
And victory makes a glory
Of your eyes,
Be not content
To rest on laurels won,
But may you realize,
With sinewy intent,
The fight for truth
Has just begun.

LE BARON COOKE.



© Fox

These Boys Learn to Do Household Tasks

In some countries, among them the United States, the idea of boys taking cooking and housekeeping courses is not as revolutionary as it was a few years ago. The Education Page has consistently recorded progress in this direction, for we count it normal and natural that homemakers, men as well as women, share home responsibility and activity. There is no "man's" work and "woman's" work these days. The boys shown here are at the Lossiemouth Higher Grade School (Scotland) and many become agricultural workers or fishermen. Cookery, washing up, as here, and other necessary home tasks are taught in this and other modern schools of the rural and coastal districts.

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Secrets of Val Maggia

I NEVER carry a Baedeker. Although I have a profound admiration for that learned traveller's compendium, alas, I invariably leave it behind. So I have evolved another "guide." I just enter into conversation.

A HEAVY SHOWER had driven us into the little mountain train at Bignasco, in Switzerland. The carriage was scarcely larger than the front hall of a modern miniature flat. Following closely behind us was no less than the famed president of a local Alpine Club. He divested himself of his well-filled ruck-sack and threw it into a corner. After a scrutinizing glance at each of his five fellow-travellers, he sat down.

"French?" he queried. The tall man opposite shook his head.

"German?"

"English?" This time there was an affirmative nod.

"Ah!" What a wealth of meaning that exclamation held. It plainly said: "English. Nice people—but seldom, if ever, can they converse in one's own language."

THERE WAS A pause. Torrential mountain rain blotted out the Val Maggia. Presently, our Lilliputian train moved cautiously out of Bignasco on its homeward run to Locarno and the plains. Discreetly pulling out the brightly colored handkerchief affected by all true mountaineers, our President vigorously mopped his brow, casting meaning glances at the closed windows. Finally he could stand it no longer. Jumping to his feet, he shouted reproachfully in German: "The window—the window. Cannot we have a window open?" For all the response he received, he might have been alone. With a characteristic shrug, he sat down.

"This gentleman asks for a window to be opened," ventured my companion. There was a rush for air. The ice was broken. Our mountaineer friend smiled on his interpreter, his dark Ticinese eyes dancing appreciatively. "Now we can have a good talk," they said plainly.

IN A MIXTURE of French and German, our "guide" treated us to an enthusiastic description of the Val Maggia and its hard-working inhabitants of whom he had long been one. And, like the true mountaineer he was—a fact that proclaimed him Swiss, although Italian was his mother tongue—he also declaimed the wonders of the Val Bavona that leads beyond Bignasco to the Ticino's highest peak. Pictured for us were its incredibly rich meadows of scented emerald, the solitary mule track through chestnut and walnut groves, the granite walls, soaked often by impetuous waterfalls, and at last the series of small Alpine lakes mirroring the scintillating glacier of Cavergno.

"GOLD IN SWITZERLAND?" So one of us queried at Someo, five kilometres further on.

"And plentiful as the mulberries of the Val Bavona—four hundred years ago," our guide added hastily.

The Swiss "gold rush" apparently started high up in the purple-blue mountains that now towered above our tiny track—in the sixteenth century, when our host's Italian ancestors first wandered into the Ticino. But that was not the Maggians' only gold rush. Someo's fine buildings told their own tale of prosperity unusual in these mountainous parts. Lack of opportunity and frequent devastation have spurred many of the people to seek fortunes abroad. And not a few have returned to build beautiful homes and enjoy well-earned leisure.

Next to their homes, the mountaineers' most treasured possessions, our guide told us, were their native costumes. These, he said, were now shyly reserved for the Camellia Festival, which every April is held in Locarno's fine Piazza Grande. But, in Ruskin's day, Maggians from the most distant villages attended Locarno market in their traditional costumes. In her national costume, Ruskin declared, a Maggia maiden is "one of the most remarkable objects I have ever seen in the course of my travels."

TWISTING AND TURNING, the railway track elbowed its way into the sides of the steep walls of limestone. Then we plunged into thick scented pine forests. Olive succeeded pine as we dropped to the level of eucalyptus and palm. Finally, through a cleft in the rock, appeared the turquoise "Greater Lake" in a frame of orange blossoms.

"One day there will be a universal language," remarked our guide with a twinkle as he wished us "Bon Voyage" and bowed himself out of the train.

I'm glad I didn't have a guide book!

D. M. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Emil Goetz, Lucerne

WINTER AT ANDERMATT

WINTER has returned to Andermatt in Central Switzerland. Down in the huge snow-carpeted amphitheater, a toyland village awaits the influx of winter visitors. It is a joyous season here, as thousands of ski and snowshoe devotees come to frolic in the snow. In the foreground is seen one of the sport trains of the Furka-Oberalp railway which makes ascents as easy as descents for the skier.

Jesus' Answer to Nicodemus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was once a Pharisee named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, a member of the Sanhedrin. He was a just and upright man, upon whom Jesus' miracles had made a deep impression, and who sought an interview with Jesus by night.

"Rabbi," said Nicodemus frankly, when he had found the Master, "we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." Such honest recognition of divine power brought the straightforward reply from the Master, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

"Born again"! Strange words, indeed, to a master of Israel! "How can a man be born when he is old?" Then said Jesus, plainly: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

How long Nicodemus' interview with Jesus lasted we do not know. It is recorded only briefly in John's Gospel. But the world will ever be indebted to that inquiring Pharisee for the reply he drew from the Master on a subject still so little understood. To Nicodemus' confused, material question, "How can a man be born when he is old?" Jesus gave the one thoroughly satisfactory answer—"of water and of the Spirit."

Not until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, and its practical explanation to the world, however, was spiritual birth understood as essentially a mental process, and as having nothing to do with physicality. Any improved physical condition necessarily results from, rather than causes, an improved state of thought. To be "born again" has been the exalting experience of many a Christian Scientist. The new birth, achieved through Spirit alone, is not dependent upon years, human experience, intellectual development, or bodily conditions. Rather does it require us to lay aside these fleeting frailties and grasp the truth about God and man.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 548), Mrs. Eddy says: "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned. Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This," she adds, "is the new birth going on hourly."

Those who believe that things spiritual are too difficult for them to understand, or "not in their line," especially something so revolutionary as the complete spiritual birth, find illumination in Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), showing the simple, progressive steps which lead on to the new birth. "The new birth is not the work of a moment," she says. "It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

Perhaps this seems plausible, even possible, for one whose life has already been made beautiful through expressing unselfish kindness and usefulness. But what of those who fill our prisons and our institutions for the so-called insane, and those believed to be incurably sick? What of those whose moral sense has seemingly very nearly reached the vanishing point? What of the so-called narcotic addicts and drunkards? Can there be a spiritual new birth for them too? Yes, through the comprehension of God's great goodness and power, they too can be born again!

In the first place, mortal selfhood, whatever it may seem to be, is not true selfhood. God did not make it. The perfect and omnipotent Father-Mother God could not create anything poor and weak and inadequate. God's man is endowed with infinite wisdom, purity, health, intelligence, and spiritual strength, and no human circumstance can alter this condition, add to it, or take away from it. Because delinquent ones are in truth the children of Spirit, they too have instantly available for use all of the Father's attributes, which in reality they inherit in full.

To use the power of God we must lay hold upon it as consciously as we lay hold upon a tool in order to use it. We must declare our oneness with divine Mind, insist upon the present, spiritual fact, the demonstrable power for good, and trust God to reveal to us His true nature and our complete expression of Him. God is Love, and "love never faileth." There is no such thing as being in some place where God, good, is not. Therefore, we can turn to Him at any time, find Him present, and receive His ready, loving help as soon as we sincerely desire it and are willing to abide by His wisdom.

From these small beginnings, anyone can so ascend in spiritual thought as to be born again—come out of false, material consciousness into apprehension of man's true, spiritual existence. This is spiritual birth. This is the answer to Nicodemus' question.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Jesu Antwort an Nikodemus

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Pharisäer Nikodemus, ein Oberster der Juden und ein Mitglied des Hohen Rats, war ein gerechter und aufrichtiger Mann, auf den Jesu Wunder solch tiefen Eindruck gemacht hatten, daß er eines Nachts Jesus um eine Unterredung bat.

„Meister", sagte Nikodemus unumwunden, als er Jesus gefunden hatte, „wir wissen, daß du bist ein Lehrer von Gott gekommen; denn niemand kann die Zeichen tun, die du tust, es sei denn Gott mit ihm". Eine solch ehrliche Anerkennung der göttlichen Kraft nötigte dem Meister die unumwundene Entgegnung ab: '„Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen".

„Von neuem geboren"! Wahrlich seltsame Worte für einen Meister in Israel! „Wie kann ein Mensch geboren werden, wenn er alt ist?" Darauf erwiderte Jesus klar: „Es sei denn, daß jemand geboren werde aus Wasser und Geist, so kann er nicht in das Reich Gottes kommen. Was vom Fleisch geboren wird, das ist Fleisch; und was vom Geist geboren wird, das ist Geist".

Wie lange sich Nikodemus mit Jesus unterhielt, wissen wir nicht. Es ist im Evangelium des Johannes nur kurz darüber berichtet. Aber die Welt wird diesem nachdenklichen Pharisäer immer Dank schulden für die Äußerung, zu der er den Meister über einen immer noch so wenig verstandenen Gegenstand veranlaßte. Auf die betroffene, materielle Frage des Nikodemus: „Wie kann ein Mensch geboren werden, wenn er alt ist?", gab Jesus die eine völlig befriedigende Antwort: „Aus Wasser und Geist".

Jedoch erst seit der Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch Mary Baker Eddy und ihrer praktischen Erklärung erkennt die Welt die geistige Geburt im wesentlichen als einen mentalen Vorgang, der nichts mit Körperlichkeit zu tun hat. Jeder verbesserte körperliche Zustand ist unbedingt die Folge, nicht die Ursache verbesserten Denkens. „Von neuem geboren" werden, ist die erhebende Erfahrung manches Christlichen Wissenschafters gewesen. Die neue Geburt, die durch den Geist allein bewirkt wird, hängt nicht von Jahren, von menschlicher Erfahrung, von verstandesmäßiger Entwicklung oder von körperlichen Zuständen ab. Vielmehr fordert sie von uns, daß wir diese flüchtigen Schwächen beiseite legen und die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen erfassen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 548) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Ehe Leben geistig begriffen worden ist, bietet die Erde den Sterblichen wenig Licht und Freude. Jede Qual des sterblichen Irrtums hilft dem Irrtum den Irrtum zerstören und unterstützt dadurch das Erfassen der unsterblichen Wahrheit. Dies", fügt sie hinzu, „ist die neue Geburt, die stündlich vor sich geht".

Wer glaubt, daß geistige Dinge für ihn zu schwer verständlich seien oder „ihm nicht liegen"—besonders etwas so Umwälzendes wie die vollständige geistige Geburt—findet Aufklärung in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 15), wo Mrs. Eddy die einfachen, stufenweisen Schritte zeigt, die zu der neuen Geburt führen. Sie schreibt: „Die neue Geburt ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks. Sie beginnt mit Augenblicken und schreitet weiter mit den Jahren, mit Augenblicken der Gottergebenheit, kindlichen Vertrauens und freudigen Annehmens des Guten, mit Augenblicken der Selbstverleugnung, der Selbstheiligung, himmlischer Hoffnung und geistiger Liebe".

Dies scheint vielleicht denen, deren Leben durch den Ausdruck selbstloser Freundlichkeit und Nützlichkeit schon schön geworden ist, einleuchtend, sogar möglich. Aber wie steht es mit denen, die unsere Gefängnisse und unsere Anstalten für die sogenannten Irrsinnigen füllen, und mit denen, die für unheilbar krank gelten? Wie steht es mit denen, deren Sittlichkeitsgefühl scheinbar fast auf dem Nullpunkt angelangt ist? Wie steht es mit denen, die dem Genuß von Betäubungsmitteln und dem Trunk ergeben sind? Kann es auch für sie eine geistige neue Geburt geben? Ja, durch das Erfassen der großen Güte und Macht Gottes können auch sie wiedergeboren werden!

Vor allem ist das sterbliche Selbst, was es auch scheinbar sein mag, nicht das wahre Selbst. Gott schuf es nicht. Der vollkommene und allmächtige Vater-Mutter-Gott konnte nichts Armes und Schwaches und Unzulängliches schaffen. Gottes Mensch ist mit unendlicher Weisheit, Reinheit, Gesundheit, Intelligenz und geistiger Kraft ausgestattet, und kein menschlicher Umstand kann diesen Zustand ändern, ihm etwas hinzufügen noch etwas davon wegnehmen. Weil Pflichtvergessene in Wahrheit die Kinder des Geistes sind, stehen auch ihnen alle Eigenschaften des Vaters, die ihnen in Wirklichkeit als Erbschaft in vollem Maße gehören, zum Gebrauch augenblicklich zur Verfügung.

Wollen wir von der Kraft Gottes Gebrauch machen, so müssen wir sie so bewußt ergreifen, wie wir ein Werkzeug ergreifen, um es zu gebrauchen. Wir müssen unser Einssein mit dem göttlichen Gemüt erklären, auf der gegenwärtigen, geistigen Tatsache, der beweisbaren Kraft, Gutes zu tun, bestehen und vertrauen, daß uns Gott Sein wahres Wesen und die Tatsache, daß wir Ihn vollständig ausdrücken, offenbaren wird. Gott ist die Liebe, und „die Liebe höret nimmer auf". Daß man irgendwo sein könnte, wo Gott, das Gute, nicht ist, gibt es nicht. Daher können wir uns allezeit an Ihn wenden, finden, daß Er gegenwärtig ist, und Seine bereitwillige, liebevolle Hilfe empfangen, sobald wir sie aufrichtig begehren und willens sind, uns an Seine Weisheit zu halten.

Von diesen kleinen Anfängen an können sich alle zu solchem geistigen Denken erheben, daß sie wiedergeboren werden—aus dem falschen, materiellen Bewußtsein herauskommen zu der Erkenntnis des wahren, geistigen Daseins des Menschen. Das ist geistige Geburt. Das ist die Antwort auf die Frage des Nikodemus.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Message From The Placid Mountains

COME back to us once more than you depart,
To hear the North in the pines, and feel the firs'
Cool hands of quiet on your tired heart,
To lie in the ferns until a new song stirs.

Endure we tell you going, in our fashion,
Remember is the word our peaks would send:
Go with our stars, fulfill the difficult mission,
And then come back where valley journeys end.

Come worn or discouraged or lonely, we are waiting;
Here is the old peace where the clear streams start,
The loves we keep for you are never sating;
Always come back once more than you depart.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Austria's Winter Season Was at Hand

YOU could not tell from the thermometer how cold it was in Salzburg because the degrees were all in Celsius instead of Fahrenheit. . . .

But from our pension window in the suburb of Parsch we looked out upon the Hochberg, sugared like a bun. The cold, dark, rushing river had islands of ice in it. Every morning the red-cheeked *stuben mädchen* would build a roaring fire in the crockery stove that reached up to the ceiling of our *gast-zimmer*. Downstairs later while we were having breakfast, a couple of teamsters, blowing on their fingers to make them warm, would come in to get a bite of something. Outside we could see the horses' steamy breaths rising in two white columns. In the back of the wagon the furry calves would huddle together in the straw.

Hansi, the bootboy, in his green felt apron, was sure to be talking with the Herr Baron who always rustled his paper with interest when the *zwei Amerikaner* came in to take their places.

"Morgen, gnädige Frau, wie geht's ihnen?" was Hansi's invariable greeting, as he pushed the huge sugar bowl and butter plate toward us on the sandpapered surface of the big round table. Blue and white checkered napkins would then appear, and crescent-shaped rolls having a high light polish like maple furniture, also wonderful Austrian jam made of sour cherries.

PERHAPS WE SHOULD have stayed forever at Herr Schnöll's. For we liked the long convent-like halls with stone floors, the cozy *gastzimmer*, and the room across from it where photographs of distinguished festival patrons were hung.

But the little matter of the meatballs floating in the soup three times a day, daily doses of a peculiarly pungent kind of sauerkraut rank with vinegar too strong for our foreign palates, and a firm desire to have our own stairs to climb, a different room to work in from the one we slept in, and perhaps—oh, just perhaps—one of those delicious carved wooden balconies with a board fence around it for our very own!—determined us to leave.

So, one afternoon when it was snowing and the patent leather hoods were up on every cab, we drove to the station with our luggage, and took a small puffing train out of Salzburg in the direction of the Salzkammergut, or salt-mine country, which lies between the Tyrol and Vienna, about half way from each. The train chugged through acres of backyards, stopped at inn doors like a trolley car, to take on groups of Austrian countrymen in black-and-white-checked breeches and hats with beards of the chamois stuck in the band behind. It stopped at farms where shining milk cans stood on a platform, and bareheaded women in short jackets with silver buttons, tight bodices, and flaring skirts waited to get on.

White rolling fields stretched away on either side of the track to where the timbered hills began. Down we went into a fertile hollow and up again. Presently there came a silver lake, and a station with the name Mondsee, or lake of the moon, in big letters over the freightyard, where boxes of fragrant cheeses were being loaded into the return train to Salzburg. There it stood being stoked with kindling, a toy train just like ours!

AT ST. GILGEN, *der Geni*, the village mason, with his hand-cart, was waiting to take us to the lodgings we had engaged in a real châlet with stones on the roof—and a balcony! From the balcony you could look straight across the Abersee to the pointed snowy mountains, the "Three Sisters," one a little lower than the others, a little more friendly, whom we thought of as the youngest of the family. Behind the house a deeply-rutted road led straight up into the deep pine woods, where snow lay thick and silent on the heavy boughs, and no birds sang. Down the road from this woods a single ox would slowly make his way, dragging a yellow peeled log attached by chains to his harness behind. A farmer, muffled in woolen neckcloth, leggings, brightly embroidered mittens and earmuffs to match, would cry: *"Grüss Gott!"* the cheerful pious greeting of everyday in Austria, as he prodded the slow brown and white beast to the side of the road with his stick.

Looking back, we saw our little house standing in a field near a brook that had been carefully walled and provided with wooden steps at the foot of every garden. It was a useful civilized brook in the daytime. But at night under the stars, its voice wandered into silvery cadences vibrant with the magic of moonlight, suggesting a mystic life far from the domestic concerns of the village. Sometimes the moon was so bright that we could see pale green trout slip through the sandy basin and glide toward the lake.

Often we walked along the edge of that lake and took the cliff path to St. Wolfgang, made famous by the prosperity of the White Horse Tavern. There is an old monastery in the pass where even on the warmest days the snow lingers, and where *rheinanken*, the fish that is more like a salmon than a trout, can be bought for a few groschen. We used to visit a sixteenth-century baroque church containing a lovely altarpiece. It was all made of carved wood, painted and waxed, with an intricate scrollwork border of flame-like points. So warm lay the sun on old walls that one could hardly bear the weight of furs, and the fish in their big outdoors tank did not look cold. Only the strong smell of *qualen* (the tiny square cheese made only in winter) in the little shops reminded one that the winter season was at hand.

E. H. W.

Identified

I SAW
no scarlet cap,
but I knew the sharp rap
of the woodpecker on the gate
of dusk.

IRENE STANLEY

The Petrified Forest

AMONG the major sights of the Southwest none is easier of access than the Petrified Forest of Arizona. . . .

The Petrified Forest is not continuous but broken into six main areas, each with a name of its own, as Blue, First, Second, Third, Rainbow, and Black. Five lie to the south of the railway, and at each one parking space and trails are provided for such as wish to enjoy a novel forest walk, or to be closer to points of interest off the main road. Incidentally, in the intervals between forests you will be driving over the vast northern Arizona plateau with its wide views to the edge of a world hemmed in with many a dreamy mountain range and long, colorful, flat-topped mesas breaking away in terraces and steps to the plains. You will steep yourself in the delicious Arizona sunshine, and be humbled before the immensity of the glorious Arizona sky, blue as sapphire and piled high at times with colossal masses of cumulus clouds that forevermore will mean Arizona to you.

The Forest is unfortunately mis-named, for it is not a forest. There is not a single standing trunk, such as you may see occasionally in Utah or the Yellowstone. In the midst of a treeless plain the broken logs litter the ground in sections rarely over twenty-five feet long, oftenest in short chunks as if sawn apart, and in chips and splinters innumerable. . . . Whence they came nobody knows, nor when. The guess of the man in the street, in terms of years may be as near right as the trained geologist's, who locates the time of their fall as the Triassic Age, and their old home as perhaps beside some inland sea; but whether that was one million years ago or twenty, who can say, further than that they surely antedate the appearance of man upon this planet. . . . The state of mineralization in which much of this wood exists almost places it among the gems or precious stones. Not only are chalcedony, opals and agates found among them, but many approach the condition of jasper and onyx.—From "Finding the Worth While in the Southwest," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS. (New York: McBride.)

Japanese Shopkeeper

WITH three sprays of paper flowers
And a length of blue silk
He seeks to re-capture
Cherry blossoms against a Japanese sky
And the laughter of golden girls
In fields where cicadas are singing.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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Mrs. Graves Gives Up Seat In Senate to Nominee Hill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves of Alabama bowed her way out of the Senate yesterday with a flowery speech that led many of her male colleagues to believe they might have had to look to their oratorical laurels had she been allowed to fill out a full term.

Her resignation was submitted to the Senate yesterday following a special election in Alabama which resulted in a victory for Lister Hill, former representative from that state.

Mrs. Graves was named to the Senate by her husband, the Governor, last August to fill the seat vacated by Hugo L. Black until a special election should be held. She was not a candidate when the voting took place last week.

With Mrs. Graves' resignation, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway regains the distinction of being the only woman member of the Senate. Altogether, four women have served in the upper house but Mrs. Caraway is the only one to have won her place by election.

Ye Took Me In

Though she was not looking forward to re-election, Mrs. Graves has displayed a noticeable alertness to her job. She has been in her seat every morning when the roll was called. With a southern drawl she made the first long speeches ever ventured by a woman in the Senate. One, delivered a few weeks ago on the anti-lynching bill, and another, made on the occasion of her retirement, drew warm congratulations from her colleagues.

"I feel that I cannot let this occasion pass without word of appreciation to this body," she told her colleagues yesterday. "It will be pleasing hereafter to remember these things; for 'I was a stranger, and ye took me in.'

"I had expected, of course, formal courtesy from such a group as this, but I was quite unprepared for the more than generous welcome you extended me, for you took me in as one of yourselves and more than that no one could have asked.

"Ever since I came into the Senate I have been the recipient of every courtesy, not only on the part of the members of this body, but of every official of the Senate from the highest to the lowest. Every want was anticipated, my ignorance was shielded, my steps were guided.

Thanks Sister Senator

"I am grateful, indeed, to my fellow woman Senator, a woman who, though she first came to the Senate by appointment, yet has made such a name for herself and for womanhood that her own people have honored her with election to this great office, and I do devoutly hope that in time to come their example will be followed in other states.

"I like to think of this body collectively, these men of whom I have heard and read so much, who are here representing the states, it is true, but more than the states, for they come together to counsel for the good of their country; they come to seek the more abundant life for the people of their country, and to deal with the other countries in a spirit of peace and of comity.

"I feel that it would not be proper for me to leave these halls, Mr. President, though I have been here for so short a time and have had no opportunity heretofore to express my sentiments, without saying that I have been happy to serve in this great body and among you great men, all of whom, I believe, have the same common purpose, differing only as to means. I like to think of you individually that—

"Each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it,
For the God of things as they are!"

Governor Graves Names Nominee Hill to Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Representative Lister Hill, supporter of Administration policies, received an appointment yesterday to be Alabama's junior Senator.

He was named by Gov. Bibb Graves, whose Senator-wife resigned after serving five months as successor to Hugo L. Black, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. At the time Mrs. Graves was appointed by her husband, it was announced she would give way to whomever the Democratic Party nominated for the post.

Mr. Hill, victor in a senatorial primary last Tuesday over former Senator J. Tom Heflin, said he probably would be sworn in today.

Resigns

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves

Former Democratic Senator of Alabama, Appointed So by Her Husband, Gov. Bibb Graves of That State

Business Women's Clubs Line Plans With Day's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs' recent appointment of Mrs. Mary Denman as legislative chairman brings to the organization a woman with a wealth of experience. She has served as legislative chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation, she was a member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1931, was special legislative representative in Pennsylvania for the National Child Labor Committee in 1933, at which session this State ratified the federal child labor amendment, and was a member of the state advisory board for the employment offices in 1933-34.

The Federation has engaged as its legislative representative Mrs. Marion H. Britt.

At the biennial convention in Atlantic City last July a legislative program was adopted by the delegates. Mrs. Denman, as legislative chairman, has begun to work on a scheme of objectives, as follows:

1. Opposition to discriminations against business and professional women, including the clerical classifications.
2. Equal rights amendment.
3. Extension and improvement of the merit system.
4. Adequate support for the Women's and Children's Bureau of the federal Department of Labor.
5. Adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

On the legislative study program, but not intended for action during the club year, are neutrality legislation, legislation allowing the State Department to negotiate trade treaties designed to lessen the economic tension between the United States and other nations, and federal control of the manufacture and traffic in arms and munitions.

Also on the study program in the realm of public affairs, are government control of the manufacture and sale of food, drugs and cosmetics; reorganization of the federal administrative machinery to promote efficiency and economy; and housing and slum clearance. The federation is announced as intensifying its activities for the six months leading up to the board meeting at Grand Rapids in July. Organization work will be concentrated in the New England states and the South. All field policies are to be reviewed in the light of modern needs.

Publications due in the next six months include a revision of the Handbook of Federation Procedures, and studies on the dependents of business and professional women, and on vocational issues.

The national program, "Our Town's Business" which is being carried out by the majority of clubs in the federation, now goes into its second phase. It has been well launched, and the clubs will begin to take an inventory and prepare suggestions for improving conditions in the different communities they have studied.

Olds Beats Record Of Western Flight On Return to East

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Jan. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert Olds of Langley Field Air Station set a record Jan. 9 for military aircraft in transcontinental flight, by piloting a 16-ton, four-motored bombing plane from March Field, Calif., here in 11 hours and 1 minute, Langley Field officials announced. He left March Field at 12:12 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, and landed here at 11:13 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, bettering his record made Thursday by 2 hours and 26 minutes. The bomber, known technically as a B-17 type, but popularly as a "flying fortress," was piloted from Langley Field to March Field on Thursday in 13 hours and 27 minutes.

Lieutenant Colonel Olds described the flight as "uneventful," and said it was made generally at altitudes over 11,000 feet. He described it as routine military training, and added:

"It demonstrates the strides made in the equipment and training of the General Headquarters air force, as well as the ease with which either coast can be reinforced if the tactical units are supplied with air units of similar type."

The distance covered was 2317 miles. Five fliers besides the pilot were in the plane.

To Push Reform

Mrs. Mary T. Denman

Legislative Chairman, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

U. S. Urged to Put $50,000,000 Into Fight Against Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—In a letter to the President and members of Congress the American Business Men's Research Foundation today urged immediate inauguration of a nationwide federally sponsored educational campaign against beverage alcohol, to be financed by an appropriation of $50,000,000, which amount, the foundation notes, is "less than 2½ per cent of the amount received by the Government in liquor revenues since 1933."

Liquor makers of the country, the letter says, by diverting more than $20,000,000,000 from legitimate trade since repeal, have precipitated a "national emergency." In view of this situation, the letter, signed by Charles R. Jones, executive vice-president, declares, the President and Congress should at once carry into effect the pledge given the country in the Executive Proclamation of Dec. 5, 1933. It is recalled that the President at that time in announcing the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment repealing the prohibition amendment, said, in part: "The objective we seek through a national policy is the education of every citizen toward a greater temperance throughout the nation."

The letter notes that during the past four years the liquor traffic, by government permission, has expended upward of $100,000,000 in advertising and propaganda, "attracting thereby millions of customers who, in that time, have paid more than $12,000,000,000 to the makers and retailers of intoxicants, thereby causing irreparable loss to trade in necessities and luxuries; retarding needed home construction; crippling a normal expansion of the automobile industry; seriously jeopardizing the solution of the relief problem, and thus becoming automatically, such a significant factor in the present continuing depression."

The foundation proposes that the federally authorized education program be carried on through radio, motion pictures, posters, advertising, and literature.

The foundation in a separate announcement indicates its disappointment that the President in his budget message failed to recognize the emergency developed by the relegalized liquor traffic, and refers to the business recession as "this whiskey depression," using the term whiskey to mean all alcoholic beverages.

In estimating the net loss to the nation from the liquor traffic, the foundation presents the following figures:

Loss Attributable to Liquor Traffic

Nation's drink bill for 56 months	$12,417,790,860
Liquor-bred highway accidents	2,273,000,000
Drink-caused industrial accidents, crime, reduced labor efficiency, increased destitution, depressed living conditions	5,000,000,000
Total economic loss	19,690,790,860

Credited to Liquor Traffic

Total financial return to state, local, and federal governments	$3,000,000,000
Paid back to labor and industry in wages, materials, transportation, etc.	1,000,000,000
Total	4,000,000,000
NET LOSS	$15,690,790,860

The foundation holds that production of automobiles could have been increased by at least 25 per cent had but a fraction of the diversion to liquor gone into the purchase of new and used cars.

Hitler Urges Need for Peace

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP) — Yearning of the world for peace was the keynote of belated New Year's wishes exchanged today between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, speaking for the diplomatic corps.

The occasion was Herr Hitler's official New Year's reception to the diplomatic corps and his own departmental chiefs, held on Jan. 11 the last two years instead of New Year's Day.

The Chancellor said that "peace is the aim of the Reich's Government work," and that at home Germany seeks to "advance all healthy and helpful ideas for increasing spiritual welfare." He continued:

"We desire also to regulate our relations to other nations. We are willing to collaborate honestly and trustfully with all nations, and ask them to show us the same point of view."

Monsignor Orsenigo said that "even in times of private joys over truly impressive material progress the world must realize more clearly day by day that there is no human happiness without peace.

"Even amid increasing armaments, humanity cries out confidently for peace."

Germany Pleases Japan

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Shigenori Togo presented his credentials as Japanese Ambassador today, telling Adolf Hitler Germany and Japan adhered to the anti-communist pact because they believed they were "pre-destined to protect world culture."

The Ambassador said he presented his credentials in a spirit of "supremely hearty friendship." Herr Hitler, replying, assured the new Ambassador of Germany's support.

France Protests Japanese Attack In South China

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—The French Government today instructed its ambassador at Tokyo to deliver an "energetic protest" against the bombing of a French Catholic mission at Nanning, South China, by Japanese warplanes, Jan. 9.

A communique announcing the protest said one French monk was killed and another wounded in the attack against the mission buildings.

Informed observers believe the French foreign office acted with vigor because Manning is capital of Kwangsi Province, adjoining French Indo-China and considered a zone of special French interest.

The attack brought new tension into Franco-Japanese relations, already strained as a result of incidents of the Chinese-Japanese war.

It followed a dispute disclosed two months ago over use of the French railway from Indo-China into the Chinese province of Yunnan as a carrier for arms for the Chinese Government. As a result of strong Japanese diplomatic representations—and according to some French sources actual threats—France agreed to forbid use of the railway for such shipments.

Observers contrasted the promptness with which France acted over the Kwangsi attack and the calmness of the Paris foreign ministry over a threatening clash between Japanese troops and police of the French Concession at Shanghai, Jan. 8.

The foreign ministry declined to disclose what was demanded of Tokyo in connection with the Manning bombing but indicated hope the affair could be settled satisfactorily through diplomatic channels.

Toronto Scouts Played Big Part In Aiding Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Reports of Boy Scout Christmas activity in this city show that over 85,000 articles of used clothing were collected and turned over to the Neighborhood Workers' Association for distribution. In addition, 8000 broken toys were repaired by the Scouts, and of these 1500 were shipped to the western provinces to be given to needy children in those areas.

During the Christmas week many of the troops entertained less fortunate members of the organization at a Christmas supper and concert in the city.

The Boy Scout movement in Toronto continues to expand, and plans have been formulated for 1938, when it is expected that new Scouts will be enrolled.

At present there are 10,286 boys in the city affiliated in some way with the movement. These are contained in 177 Wolf Cup packs, 165 Scout troops, 295 Rover Scouts, and 48 Sea Scout. There are 733 leaders, including commissioners, assistants, scoutmasters, and cubmasters.

Japan Drafts 'Fixed' Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

nese-Japanese troops, started swift action by Japan.

Peiping first was captured and then Tientsin. The Japanese army spread its force across much of the North China area, especially in the provinces of Hopeh, Chahar, Shantung, Suiyuan and Shansi.

The fighting spread also to Shanghai, Nanking and the surrounding country. Both cities fell to Japanese, and the Government of China's General Chiang Kai-shek fled to the interior.

Two autonomous governments have been set up under Japanese protection, one at Peiping and the other at Nanking, whence the Chiang Government fled.

Japanese Tighten Grip

Today, on China's battlefields, Japan tightened her grasp on the northern provinces. With a naval force in possession of Tsingtao, Shantung Province seaport, army columns threatened to bottle up thousands of Chinese troops on the eastern Shantung plains, in southern Hopeh and northern Kiangsu Provinces.

Heavy Japanese troop movements from the interior to the coast were reported, however, indicating a possible offensive west from Hangchow, about 100 miles south of Shanghai.

'Open' Censorship Won

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11 (AP)—Foreign correspondents in Shanghai yesterday were working under an "open" Japanese censorship instead of the "blind" regulation to which they had to submit when Japanese censors first were established in cable and radio offices last week.

As a result of the correspondents' vigorous protests Japanese officials agreed that censors would notify the correspondent when it was found necessary to suppress any dispatch in whole or in part.

Previously the foreign writers were not informed of matter deleted from their messages.

A spokesman of the Japanese Embassy said definite rules governing censorship were under consideration. Meanwhile he said the censorship would aim at elimination of "anything inimical to operations of the Japanese forces."

'Marco Polo' Pays Surprise Visit To Explorers' Dinner

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Those globe-trotters, Marco Polo, Lief Ericson and Christopher Columbus appeared in impersonation by their modern prototypes as the Explorers' Club held its thirty-fourth annual dinner.

In elaborate costumes and heavy disguises, the present adventurers gave impressions of their predecessors in a skit entitled "Shades from Beyond the Styx."

Half the fun for the 500 members and guests was watching the early explorers re-enacting, in humorous vein, their journeys in unknown lands.

The other half was trying to guess who the actors were. That was a carefully-guarded secret, but in the gathering were such figures as Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer; Alan Villiers, veteran skipper of square riggers; Theos Bernard, Tibetan adventurer; and traveller-at-large Lowell Thomas.

After the Scandinavian custom, the skit and other features were sandwiched between courses of the dinner, to keep the program moving fast and allow the explorers plenty of time for tall-story swapping afterward.

Mr. Villiers presented a movie and lecture on one of the recent square-rigger "grain races" from Australia around Cape Horn.

Mr. Stefansson described recent Russian exploration around the North Pole. Bradford Washburn, former "boy explorer" now on the Harvard faculty, described man's conquest of Mt. Lucania in Alaska.

Young Actors Win Chance

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP) — The theater signs on Broadway, where the office boys shrug at newcomers who wait in the casting bureaus, looked warmer today to aspiring young actors.

Twenty-two who feel that theirs may be the "new face" the theatrical world always claims to be seeking had a chance yesterday, the like of which never had been given before on Broadway.

They got to act—with several hundred leading producers, directors and agents on the other side of the footlights.

It was the first in a series of "final auditions" which the American Theater Council's Committee of the Apprentice Theater has arranged to give young actors a hearing instead of the traditional:

"Sorry, we haven't seen your work. Get a job and come back to us later."

A Select Audience

In the Guild Theater, where the 22 acted scenes from five plays, were producers Brock Pemberton, Delos Chappell, Arthur Hopkins, Charyl Crawford, Robinson Smith, representatives of Max Gordon, Leland Hayward, Guthrie McClintic and scores of agents and playwrights.

Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt came. He said, "It's a splended idea; there's been nothing like this before." And she said, "Any idea that helps discover talent is good."

"The first time we ever got together for young actors," an agent said.

Even Author Laughs

The booming laugh of Philip Barry, playwright, rang out from a back row during one of the comedy scenes, and Clifford Odets watched the young actors do a scene from his play, "Waiting for Lefty."

The discriminating audience didn't upset Louise Buck, 22, of Salem, Ore., and Larry Parks, 23, of Joliet, Ill., who had the leading roles in the first play.

She'd been in New York a year, and he since September. Their conversation afterward ran like this:

He: "I think this was swell. A lot different from going around to offices where you run into that vicious circle, 'You can't get a job until you've had a job on Broadway.'"

She: "They treated us like humans. And did you hear Barry laugh?"

He: "I feel better even if I don't get a job right off. Think I'll keep at it four years, and see what happens."

Antoinette Perry, chairman of the committee which was appointed at the National Theater Convention last May, said 3792 letters had been received from aspiring actors.

The committee has interviewed nearly 1100 aspirants, and has auditioned 600 on a stage.

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HAVE YOU EVER DRIVEN A 12 cylinder engine?

LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

People who have never driven a twelve-cylinder car may think of it, primarily, as capable of high speed. The Lincoln-Zephyr is that, most certainly, but the joy of driving it comes in many other ways. Always the Lincoln-Zephyr has power in reserve. At any speed, in traffic, or on the open road, it goes evenly, smoothly, gently.

Every move of this powerful car inspires confidence and encourages better driving. New owners discover that familiar trips are made *more quickly* — but, that they drive *less fast* than before. Having picked an even pace, they maintain it — without pressure, without fatigue.

And many people who have never driven a twelve-cylinder car think of it as inherently expensive to operate. Lincoln-Zephyr performance is both efficient *and economical.* Owners report *from 14 to 18* miles to the gallon, under a wide variety of traffic, road and weather conditions.

And some people jump to the conclusion that the Lincoln-Zephyr must be an expensive car to buy. It is *medium in price.* Wholly new in beauty, in balance, in riding ease, and safety, this modern "twelve" is the only car of its kind at any price!

Choose from six handsome body types, including the two new convertibles, Sedan and Coupe. Lincoln Motor Company, builders of Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr V-12s.

• Prices begin at $1295, delivered at Detroit factory. State and federal taxes extra. The Sedan (illustrated above) is $1395, delivered at Detroit factory; this price includes white side-wall tires.

New Deal Seeks Hurley Defeat; May Pick Dever

James Roosevelt Sounds Out Sentiment Regarding Attorney General

Opposition Irks

Governor Is Undisturbed by Reports of Activity Against Him

The Roosevelt Administration, irked by Governor Charles F. Hurley's outspoken opposition to several New Deal plans, is ready to back a strong Democratic candidate to defeat him in the September primary, it was learned today.

The long-existing rumors gained substantiation today when it was revealed that James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, and other New Dealers, have been sounding out political sentiment in regard to the acceptability of Paul A. Dever, attorney general, as Democratic opponent of the Governor in the primary.

The Attorney General declared today he had not been approached on the proposition, saying, "I have not, up to date, received any offer of Administration support." However the Attorney General's friends have been approached on the subject.

If He Were Reasonably Sure

It is certain Mr. Dever would not hesitate to oppose Governor Hurley for re-election if he envisioned certain success. In 1936, Mr. Dever was a candidate against Governor Hurley in the pre-primary convention. Thus he had no scruples against bringing about the political downfall of his fellow townsman.

The evident Roosevelt Administration opposition to Governor Hurley is based upon three issues:

1. The Governor's sharp reference to the Administration in his annual legislative message, favored federal child labor amendment. The Administration considered this reiterated attack unnecessary at this time, and an open evidence of New Deal hostility.

2. Governor Hurley's battle with the Administration over ratification of the New England flood control compact, now opposed by the Administration because development of power rights is reserved to the states under the compacts. The Governor once more expressed his opposition to Washington on this subject in his annual message.

3. His sharp, sarcastic letter to President Roosevelt in answer to the President's 1937 request for support of the federal child labor amendment. It is understood the Administration was not nettled at his refusal of support but rather at the manner in which he worded his refusal.

Governor Is Undisturbed

Governor Hurley appeared undisturbed by the development. Political sources at the State House have considered Governor Hurley's re-election a certainty if he weathers the storm within his own party. Yet within the Democratic Party he has broken down his own political organization by his judicial appointments within the past year. His key men are now judges and therefore are removed from the active political campaign picture.

To date, the Governor has followed Republican advice on almost every occasion in the Legislature. Only on the diversion of gasoline tax revenue did he oppose the Republican command openly and force through his proposal. Thus he has provided, as yet, no issue on which to build effective Republican opposition.

Meanwhile, it has been learned the Roosevelt Administration may even go as far in their opposition to Governor Hurley as to back, openly or behind the scenes, an American Labor Party candidate in the 1938 gubernatorial fight. This, of course, would result in the election of a Republican Governor through division of Democratic votes. The course would be followed only as a means of whipping other recalcitrant Democrats back into the New Deal line.

Of course, any advance information as to such administrative tactics would result in a tremendous rush for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening, with snow and not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the upper 20's; Wednesday snow or possibly rain, with rising temperature; increasing north to northeast and easterly winds, becoming moderate to fresh on Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday, snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow late tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday and in extreme portion late tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing north or northeast winds becoming easterly Wednesday and overcast weather with snow or rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	15	Minneapolis	20	16
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	28	28	New York	30	28
Helena	18	18	Norfolk	34	34
Denver	44	40	Philadelphia	28	28
Kansas City	40	36	St. Louis	32	28
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	70	70	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 11.
B—Minimum, Jan. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:30 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 7:04 a. m.; height 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

C. I. O. Pickets Quit Pier After A. F. of L. Threat

In Boston Today

Discrimination Charged by Union

Pickets placed by the C. I. O. affiliated National Maritime Union in front of the Central and India Wharves used by the Eastern Steamships Company, for the past fortnight, were withdrawn today.

Last night headquarters of the Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L.—officially proclaimed sole bargaining agents for the line by the National Labor Relations Board after an election among the men—threatened to picket Boston headquarters of the C. I. O. union unless the pickets were removed.

The step was taken, according to local National Maritime Union men, because word was received from New York headquarters, that the National Labor Relations Board had taken note of their assertion there had been discrimination against the C. I. O. and is planning to hold a hearing on the case.

Although the majority of seamen on the company's vessels were found by the earlier election to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., most of the crew working on the St. John on its summer run between Boston and St. John, N. B., were C. I. O. members.

At the conclusion of the season, the St. John went into drydock and the crew was discharged as usual. When the ship replaced the summer steamer New York on the Boston-New York run for the winter, the A. F. of L. crew of the New York was placed aboard for the winter season. To this the C. I. O. men of the summer crew objected.

Power Rate Cut Sought in County

To aid in his battle for lower electric rates in Worcester County, Senator P. Eugene Casey declared, before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday, that he is incorporating an organization to be known as "The Public Utility Consumers Service Association of Worcester County."

The main purpose of the organization is to raise funds to fight for lower rates, Mr. Casey declared. "Perhaps if we finish with Worcester County," he continued, "we will carry our fight throughout the State."

Mr. Casey announced his plan at the Utility Commission's hearing on two petitions calling for an investigation of electric rates charged by the Marlboro Electric Company, Marlboro, Mass., and the Union Light and Power Company in the towns of Franklin, Bellingham, and Wrentham, Mass. Both investigations were undertaken by the commission upon its own volition.

Liquor Dealers To Post Warnings

The Boston Retail Liquor Dealers Association has voted to comply with provisions of a bill filed recently by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, compelling all dealers to post two warning signs in their establishments against driving after drinking, the Registrar announced today. Mr. Goodwin added he had been informed liquor sellers would bear the cost of printing the signs.

"I am certainly pleased to know the reaction among liquor dealers to these warning signs was immediate and favorable," commented Mr. Goodwin. "It is to the interests of all liquor dealers as well as to all our citizens that everything be done that can be done to stop the operation of death-dealing machines through crowded highways by men and women who are not in complete control of their senses."

Dog Race Foes Score Again

Opponents of legalized gambling on dog racing won their second victory in the last two weeks today when the State Ballot Law Commission refused to circularize the 28,000 signers of the initiative petition for repeal of the dog-racing act, as requested by dog race interests charging forgeries.

The commission's action followed its dismissals of forgery charges involving three of the original signatories of the petition. Hearings last week disclosed that all 10 signatures were bonafide, giving repeal advocates their first major victory.

Tobin Moves To Delay Bills

Disclosing that many of his plans for unraveling Boston's fiscal tangle depend upon recommendations of the special commission named by the Legislature to study State taxes and expenditures, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today said he would confer tomorrow with Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, in an effort to win permission for introduction of the city's sheaf of legislation after the Jan. 15 deadline.

The Mayor said he wanted to wait to file his bills until after the recess commission reports because the report will influence his course.

Presumably, he expects the commission either to approve his plea for diversion of sufficient gasoline taxes to prevent drastic property tax increases, or, as is more generally expected, advise adoption of a State retail sales tax.

Mayor Tobin said if permission were refused, he would be forced to introduce blanket bills which could be altered later to take care of specific Boston requirements.

11 Deputies Cited In Tax Inquiry

Continuing his investigation of alleged misuse of office by deputy tax collectors, Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman today lodged charges of "gross misconduct and abuse of process" against 11 more deputies with Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Goldman, in asking for a hearing, requested the commissioner to hold up appointments of these men pending sifting of the charges preferred.

The law department's action brings the total to 20 deputies to date. Three cases are awaiting disposition by the commissioner and six against whom charges were lodged are yet to be heard.

In notifying the commissioner, Mr. Goldman wrote his action "was in the interest of the citizens of the Commonwealth whose liberties have been taken away by persons who are totally unfit for positions of trust and responsibility as officers of the Commonwealth."

"I request," he added, "that pending a hearing of the evidence on these charges you do not approve their appointment under the provisions of the general law."

Deputies named by the assistant attorney general were Joseph L. Bennett, William C. Gregory and Frank L. Lane of Boston; John D Hayes of Milton; Domenic Conte of Waltham; William F. Duggan of Arlington; Milton H. Dunston of Quincy; John H. Fenton of North Andover, and Harold E. Anderson, Mathew W. Chait and Joseph B Powers of Pittsfield.

Industry Seen Returning To New England

429 New Establishments Last Year, Development Parley Is Told

'Revolution' Due?

Indications of a stimulating backswing of industry into New England, reported by John P. Robrock, chairman of the New England Council's Industrial Committee, in the absorption by industry of some 25,000,000 square feet of idle factory space in the last 18 months, featured the Fourth New England Development Conference today at the Parker House.

Despite current rumors concerning sluggish textiles and slumping factory pay rolls, Mr. Robrock found cause for encouragement and even optimism in the fact that "New England's factory construction doubled in value and floor space during 1936 and 1937, compared with 1934 and 1935." He refused to give more than passing importance to what he termed a mere temporary setback in the march toward recovery.

Aware that WPA officials were studying New England as a barometer to determine the seriousness of the recession in the nation, Mr. Robrock pointed out that "the net increase in New England manufacturing establishments between 1933 and 1935 was 1232." Beyond this encouraging factor, he added, the New England Secretaries of State had surveyed the last two years to find that the increase in new business plants would be even greater than that of the previous two-year period.

Big Building Year

Whatever WPA officials may discover concerning the business relapse of the last few months, the prognosticators of returning prosperity to New England, of which there were many at today's conference, gleaned satisfaction from the development expert's statement that during the last 11 months of 1937 contracts for factory buildings amounted to $11,000,000, thus accounting for the best building year since 1929.

Adding to this panorama of industrial progress, Roy F. Williams, manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told the delegates that 420 new industrial establishments had settled in the Bay State during 1937, with substantial expansion made to existing plants. This was an increase, he said, over 1936. Only 59 plants moved out of the state last year.

From these pictures of a gradual reversal in the 15-year-old flight of industry out of New England, the Council turned to glance into the future of New England business, still affected by several years of pounding by southern and foreign competition. Strengthening of the policy of industrial diversification was declared by F. H. Norton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor of ceramics, to be New England's only safe reply to the thrusts of low labor costs outside New England.

Smaller Plants Seen

Charging labor with the responsibility of compelling the march of industry from one place to another, Professor Norton predicted an industrial revolution under which large plants would be broken up into small units and distributed among communities where labor conditions were favorable.

Following the example of nearly all the speakers at the all-day sessions, Professor Norton took a long-range view of New England industry, making little reference to the immediate business recession. Over the next 10 years, he saw New England becoming a pioneer in the pending national program of distributing industry among various communities in small units.

"The concentration of manufacturing in large factories," he said, "has passed its zenith and has begun to break up and follow the general trend of government and intown business to decentralize."

It is the small unit type of business that will save New England industry against labor troubles and the inroads of foreign and southern competition, the professor added.

Advertising Urged

From R. C. Maddux, secretary of the Council's Community Development Committee, came a warning

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Confident of New England's Future

By a Staff Photographer

At Development Conference in Boston

R. C. Maddux, Secretary of Community Development Committee — Frank Dunham, Secretary of Fall River Chamber of Commerce — John Robrock, Chairman of Industrial Development Committee — Harold Schnurle, of Governor's Council, Portland, Maine — Ray M. Hudson, Industrial Executive, New England Council

Council Approves Tobin's Order On Tax Borrowings

In City Council

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's first order in the City Council was approved on its second reading unanimously yesterday. The Council passed the Mayor's order for authorization to borrow up to $45,000,000 in the coming months in anticipation of taxes. Every year it is necessary for the city to borrow in this manner on short-term notes.

A week ago this measure was given its first reading and unanimously approved. The passage of the order yesterday was the most important business transacted.

The executive session—that interim in council meetings when the councilors gather in informal manner to discuss important matters—was omitted yesterday. John E. Kerrigan, president of the Council, announced that after the committees for the current year have been appointed the executive sessions would be resumed.

Dowd Is Active

Councilor John F. Dowd, who will seek an important county office in the November elections, according to persistent reports, led the group yesterday in the number of orders introduced. He, the stenographer's account of the meeting revealed, also led the speaking in the meeting in Faneuil Hall. Incidentally, the Council will continue to meet at Faneuil Hall until new accommodations are arranged at City Hall.

Councilor Dowd received unanimous approval on two orders: one asking the Mayor to prepare legislation requiring the state to finance from the gasoline tax the maintenance of the Sumner Tunnel; another requesting the Mayor to obtain from the assessing department a list of all those taxpayers who have received abatements of $50,000 or over in the last four years (the Mansfield administration).

Likewise the Council unanimously supported Councilor Henry L. Shattuck's order requesting the Mayor to prepare lists of all paid officials and employees of the city and Suffolk County as of June 1, 1937, and as of Jan. 1, 1938. The Councilor said he wished to ascertain if more employees were added to the city pay roll in the last six months of former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's term in office.

Subway Extension Urged

The council heard further complaints yesterday of poor service by the Boston Elevated in various parts of the city. Another order asking for a subway extension was introduced, Councilor William A. Carey of Ward 10 requesting that the subway extension on Huntington Avenue be continued beyond Mechanics Hall to the Brighton Circle.

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., who generally is associated with a small group in the council interested in keeping municipal costs at a reasonable level, filed an order asking that legislation be enacted permitting the city to borrow $100,000

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Moonlight Snow Train Succeeds Sleigh Ride

That good old-fashioned New England institution, the "moonlight sleigh ride," will have its modern counterpart next Saturday night when the Boston & Maine Railroad will operate this country's first "moonlight snow train." That road originated the "Snow Train" in 1931.

With a full moon due to illuminate the snow-covered slopes—and floodlights ready if the moon goes on strike—the first "moonlight snow train" will leave Springfield at 6 o'clock next Saturday night and, with stops at Holyoke and Northampton, just in case the college girls are interested, will arrive at Brattleboro, Vt., at 7:30 p. m. for skiing. It will start its return trip at 10:30 p. m.

Women Are Told College Does Not Always Help One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 11—"A college education is an invaluable experience for many young men and women, but it is a mistake to assume that this is true for all," Dr. Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons College, told members of the Brockton Woman's Club at luncheon today.

"Going to college has become so much the habit of mind of the American people that we tend to close our eyes to the large number of cases in which the college experience is harmful rather than helpful."

To be successful in college, Dr. Beatley said, a young man or woman must have high intelligence, social maturity, and a real purpose in life, which the college of his choice can help him achieve.

In advising parents, he urged them not to bring a child up with the idea that of course he was going to college as a matter of course, as he might not have the necessary ability; or to send a son or daughter to college to play football, to make a fraternity, or to have a good time. He may do all of these things incidentally, he said, but college work should be above all an intellectual experience.

Big Slump in Wool Gives Port Trade Slow Start on '38

Port of Boston Business

Wool's leadership among imports at Boston was strikingly brought out today when figures for the week ending Jan. 8 were announced by Owen P. McKenna, acting Collector of the Port.

A year ago wool was being brought into Boston from all parts of the world in tremendous quantities, so rapidly that serious congestion developed in the ocean terminals and meetings were held by port interests looking to the advisability of planing new pier facilities.

This year, however, the demand for wool has been almost nil for several weeks and imports have been at a low ebb—with the result that the whole volume of commerce of the port shows a heavy shrinkage. A drop in wool imports, compared to the same week last year, of more than 8,000,000 pounds, was the main factor in the drop of the total value of all imports for consumption amounting to $3,500,000 and in the collecting of duties of nearly $1,500,000.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 8, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,676,780	$5,072,699
Imports for warehouse	97,436	2,146,514
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	263,799	1,277,585
Duties collected	230,799	1,646,573
Wool imports (lbs.)	36,905	8,259,275
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan. 8	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	16,247,579	38,028,300
Duties collected	$12,396,084	$18,995,970

Employers File Security Returns

Employers of the Commonwealth began sending today to the Internal Revenue Department in the Federal Building, Boston, reports of the amounts paid for employees for the last half of 1937 under provisions of the social security law.

Approximately 1,700,000 slips from 70,000 employers are expected.

Under the law, employers may deduct social security payments they make for employees from income taxes. Employees, however, do not enjoy this privilege as they are beneficiaries of annuity insurance.

New England Opposes Pact With Britain

Shoe and Textile Men Preparing Data on Likely Effect

Shippers in Favor

Members of Congress Voice Disapproval of Plan for Treaty

Wheels of New England opposition to the proposed reciprocal trade compact between Great Britain and the United States were set in motion today as three members of the region's congressional delegation voiced disagreement with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's moves and local leaders in the cotton textiles and shoe organizations began preparation of reports on the probable effect of such a treaty on New England industries.

At the same time, shipping interests banded to fight for the pact, holding that New England's prosperity can best be served by a return to its free trading propensities that made history in the years preceding the Revolution and, in fact, until about 1850.

John B. Leonard, president of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston and himself a prominent shipper, announced today that virtually every shipping man in Boston favors the Hull compacts and that they have been a vital factor in the upturn of American imports and exports.

Protest in Washington

Hardly had official notification of the proposed treaty negotiations reached local business men to be affected yesterday than there were reverberations in Washington. This morning Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democrat, of Clinton, informed Secretary Hull that articles listed for possible tariff concessions, including fisheries products, cotton cloth, velveteen, boots and shoes, and woolen goods, would injure already distressed New England industries.

He urged Secretary Hull not to add to the difficulties of several New England communities by giving them the added burden of intensified foreign competition.

Republican, Beverly, declared, "Government leaders seem ready to sacrifice human welfare in their pursuit of economic theories. They're out to substitute jobs first for the textile and shoe industries before negotiating reciprocal trade agreement harmful to the nation's industries," he concluded.

Opposes "Dumping Ground"

This theme was taken up by Senator H Styles Bridges, Republican, New Hampshire, in opposing "any treaty that would make a dumping ground of the United States for British goods competing with domestic products."

Senator Bridges said he favored improved relations with Great Britain, "but hoped articles produced in this country would not be included in the negotiations."

In Boston the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers disclosed that the organization's president, Mr. Russell T. Fisher, had left for Washington to, among other things, get first-hand facts concerning the impending agreement and the probable tariff changes his industry could expect should the treaty be ratified.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association said they were working on a report, and would base their opposition to the proposed treaty after a thorough study of the situation.

Opposition Anticipated

That Secretary Hull anticipated his chief opposition to the Anglo-American pact would come from New England has been no secret. Only last week in announcing increases in American port activity, the State Department took particular pains to point out that the Port of Boston had shown the most rapid improvement in volume of any port in the country. Credit for much of this upturn was given reciprocal trade agreements by the State Department. And local shipping interests agree with that explanation.

They point out the remarkable change in the viewpoint of New Englanders in the last 150 years. Such eminent historians as Samuel Eliot Morison have expressed the opinion that the American Revolution was largely fostered and supported by Boston merchants because they wanted freedom in trading across the seas.

Rejection of Seaway Plan Fails to Disturb Vermont

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 11—There was little official reaction last week to the report of the International Joint Commission which on Tuesday declared the proposed Lake Champlain Seaway connecting the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers to be "neither advisable nor economically practicable at the present time." While the report of the commission undoubtedly ended the hopes of some Vermonters of some day seeing this a seaport state, only scattered support had ever been given the project.

Had the St. Lawrence Seaway been nearer a reality Vermonters generally might have rallied to support the proposed Champlain "cut-off," so called, but with the main project still far from realization, only those persons living in west side towns along the lake had much hope of it ever becoming an actuality. In fact, opinion was about evenly divided on the west side of the state on existing need and practicability of the project. This was emphasized when hearings before the Joint Commission were held in Burlington last year.

Railroads operating in Vermont led the opposition to the proposal pointing out that transportation facilities were adequate for all freight requirements originating in the state and for cargo likely to pass through it. The Champlain Valley Council, made up largely of membership from the cities and towns on both sides of the lake in New York and Vermont, were the chief proponents of the waterway. It is true that the Legislature by resolution gave approval of the project, but beyond that no intensive official impetus was ever accorded.

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Immunity Ruling

A state statute granting immunity from prosecution to the commis-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Newspapermen Fellowships Plan Announced by Harvard

The Week at Harvard

Fellowships enabling newspapermen with at least three years' experience from all parts of the United States to study at Harvard University on leave of absence from their papers will be established under the bequest of approximately $1,000,000 left to the university by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, specifically "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States," it was announced today by Dr. James B. Conant in a report to the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Three members of this board will act as a committee to administer the new fellowships. They are: John Stewart Bryan, of Richmond, Va., publisher of the Richmond News Leader, president of the College of William and Mary, and former president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as chairman; Ellery Sedgwick, of Boston, editor of the Atlantic Monthly magazine; and Walter Lippman of New York, special writer for the New York Herald-Tribune and other papers, and former editor of the New York World.

Fellowship Term

Present indications are that the first fellowship holders will come to Harvard next September. No applications will be considered until the committee makes a further announcement within a few weeks, giving details as to the method of application, the adjustment of stipends, and the plan of study. At no time will applications be considered without authorization of the newspaperman's superiors, giving leave of absence, university officials said. It is hoped that most of the applicants will wish to devote a full academic year of eight months to study, although applications for a half year will be considered.

Only after many journalists, editors and publishers had approved the idea, and after weeks of study,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The New Gossoon," by George Shiels. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, P. J. McCormick, Maureen Delany, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.; 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:16. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 2:32, 5:36, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:00, 5:05, 8:08. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

University—
Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "First Lady," featuring Kay Francis. 1:40, 5, 8:20. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Also "The Virginia Judge," with Walter Kelly.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale. Fenway: 3:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble."

Scollay and Modern—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m.; 12:20, 3:20, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. Modern 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Hub—
Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:50 a. m.; 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ghezzis, and others

Tremont—
Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Woman Chases Man," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

South Station—
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:37 a. m., 1:17, 4:14, 7:28, 10:08. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Silent Barrier," featuring Richard Arlen. 1, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Tomorrow: Jean Harlow in "Hell's Angels."

Uptown—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:25, 6:20, 9:18.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Second concert of the season by the Boston String Quartet, assisted by J. M. Sanroma, pianist. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by the Silberberg String quartet, George Silberberg, flute, and Margery Knowles, piano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Boston City Club—
"Group" meeting. Baron Kurt von Tippleskirch, German consul, speaker. German dinner at the club, 14 Somerset Street. 6:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Fourth program presented by the Boston Morning Musicales. Artur Rubinstein, pianist. 11 a. m.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Famed Schooners May Race Again; Hurley Has Plan

Bluenose and Thebaud may race again!

Gov. Charles F. Hurley this afternoon said a proposal for the State to give financial backing for another race between the famous Lunenburg, N. S., fishing schooner, now holder of the world's record, and Capt. Ben Pine's equally famous Gloucester, Mass., boat, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, had his approval.

He asked a delegation of Gloucester fishermen to prepare an estimate of the cost. It was presumed that if money is granted it will come from the state development fund.

The races, according to the Gloucester plan, would be run off the Massachusetts North Shore next summer.

'The New Gossoon' Revived

The Arts in Boston

George Shiels's rollicking comedy, "The New Gossoon," displayed further the versatile talents of the Abbey Players at the Copley Theater last night. This study of the war of the generations is one of the most amiable items of the Abbey repertory. Technically, it is not flawless. The problem of getting people on and off the stage is sometimes awkwardly handled. Some of the lines are "literary"; in them it is the voice of the playwright and not of the character that is heard. The plot is on the thin side.

But these defects are small indeed in comparison with the fine character drawing, the earthy wit and the musical cadences of the lines. If some of the material and some of the terminology belong specifically to the postwar period and have dated a little, if some of the immediate situations are peculiar to the time and place, yet the theme is universal.

Moreover, there is consistency in the texture. The characters spring from the Irish soil, and the humor as well as the lilt of their speech is indigenous to it. These are real people, and they win our sympathy both by their native charm and by their natural reaction to new times and customs.

Their problems fundamentally are those of the rest of the western world, problems that come with the motorbus, the radio and the movies. Youth is in revolt against the 15-hour day and the restrictions of farm life. The older generation is in shocked—but fortunately articulate—despair. Eventually the generations are reconciled, or at least declare an armistice, as they must.

The performance does a great service to the playwright. It is one of the most finished examples of the team work of the company. Each member delineates sharply his part, but fits it snugly into the pattern of the play. Denis O'Dea is thrown up into relief in this piece, as in no other of the repertory, in the role of the young farmer who wants an interval of motor cycling between farm work and bed time. He conveys vividly the boy's bewildered rebellion. But he does not dominate the action. There are grand impersonations by the others: Arthur Shields as the raging terror of the countryside, Michael J. Dolan as the peppery uncle, F. J. McCormick as the sly poacher, P. J. Carolan as the faithful farm worker, Eileen Crowe as the girl who knows how to get her man, May Craig as the impudent serving girl, Maureen Delany as the long-suffering mother.

Last night's audience appreciated the salty flavors of piece and performance. A pity the audience was not larger. A pity, too, that the Abbey Players must leave us Saturday. Boston should have detained them longer.

L. A. S.

Reginald Boardman

In Jordan Hall last night, Reginald Boardman, pianist, presented an unhackneyed program which opened with a pair of Schubert Impromptus, Op. 142, Nos. 3 and 4, the Schumann Symphonic Studies, and a first performance in Boston of Ernest Bloch's Sonata. Mr. Boardman was joined by the Pro Arte Woodwind Ensemble (Louis Speyer, oboe, Boaz Piller, bassoon, Rosario Mazzeo, clarinet, and Willem Valkenier, French horn) in Mozart's quintet in E flat. A pianoforte group comprising Ireland's "The Island Spell," "Fireflies" by Bridges and the Prelude in B flat by Rachmaninoff closed the printed list.

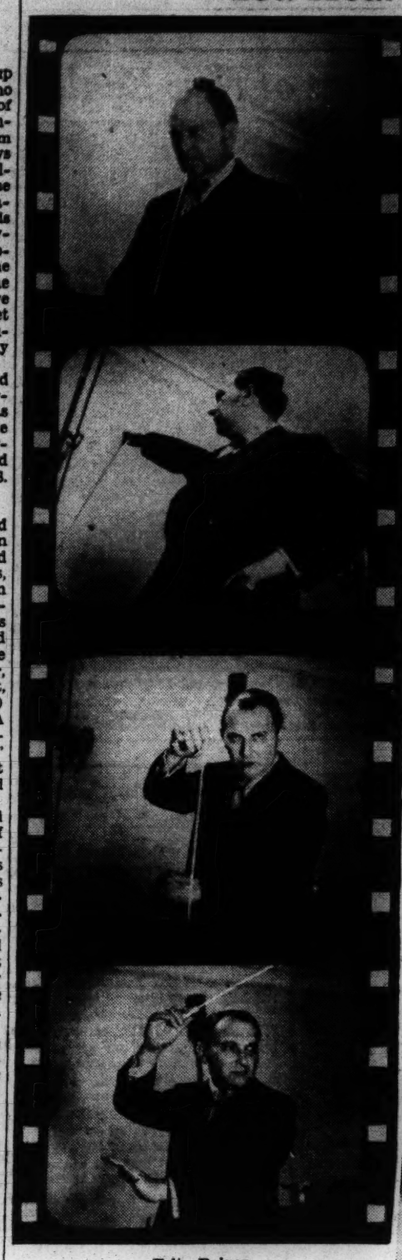
Mr. Boardman has been recognized for a number of years as one of Boston's serious and versatile musicians. His technical equipment has given him an advantage over less happily endowed pianists. His performance last night was characterized by clarity and clean-cut etching of detail. One listener would have forfeited the pair of Schubert Impromptus for more works similar in content to "Fireflies," but the Schumann evidently caught Mr. Boardman in a congenial mood.

The Bloch sonata is a percussive piece, as performed by the pianist last night. It possesses few lyric moments and is built upon the well known harmonic scheme largely employed by this composer. It is intellectual music; music which the listener must hear often or study carefully from the score, if he is to glean the most from it. Although Mr. Boardman gave it a brilliant reading, the work left us unenthusiastic, except for the virtuosity displayed by the performer.

The gem of the evening was the charming bit of chamber music by Mozart, in which each instrument was made to sound at its melodious best by players of excellent qualifications. A musically distinguished audience applauded Mr. Boardman and his associates with enthusiasm.

G. M. S.

You Hear Them—Here's How Some Radio Stars Appear



Fritz Reiner
Conductor of Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Oliver Wakefield
Top—M. C. on New Paul Whiteman Hour, CBS-WEEI, Fridays, 8 p. m.
Rosemary Lane
Bottom—Soloist, New Warner Brothers Hour

Phil Spitalny Girls
Top—Gypsy Cooper, Solo Saxophone; Evelyn Kaye, First Violin; Pat Harrington, Solo Trumpet
Morton Bowe
Bottom—Radio Tenor

Barbara Luddy
Leading Lady, Serial Radio Sketches

Radio 'Swing' Feast Promised

Behind the Microphone

The man who "made a lady" out of jazz, Paul Whiteman, is going to show what she was like before he took her in hand. The Saturday Night Swing Club of the Columbia Network next Saturday will offer a special hour from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. Ray Scott's Quintet, Joe Venuti, Connie Boswell, Louis Armstrong and Fats Waller are to be heard.

Paul Whiteman has never been associated with the current swing fad yet there are some of the finest "ad lib" soloists of the country in his band. Offhand we are reminded of Jack Teagarden and his facile "sliphorn" and "Basin Street Blues." Ray Scott represents the newest tendency of swing which is to "kid" by means of weird titles. Scott's numbers have such interesting tags as "The Mad Waffle Eater," "Powerhouse," "The Girl With the Light Blue Hair," "Duet for Piano and Pistol," "Toy Trumpet," "Reckless Night Aboard an Ocean Liner."

Was President Tuned In?

One radio sponsor, at least had his answer ready on Sunday following President Roosevelt's blast at big corporations on Saturday evening. How many listeners caught the significance of the statement made by Milton Cross in the RCA-Magic Key program that "no one person owns more than one half of 1 per cent of the stock in this company."

The "Magic Key" program to continue, suffers from the usual faults of variety programs. That is, it is "clambaky," or loosely put together sometimes apparently without thought of how separate parts of the program may or may not fit together. An example of jarring elements was heard Sunday when immediately following the interesting Flagstad sisters relay and without any transitional device the very jazzical theme song of Joan Edwards cut across the period tipping the program teeter board suddenly from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Now Miss Edwards's singing was good and the accompaniment which we believe was hers, was very well done, but some other item should have been inserted between her and the Flagstads.

Over-filled variety programs also lessen the bits done by the major stars. An example of this is the over supply of talent surrounding Edgar Bergen and "Charlie McCarthy." We should like to hear the clever ventriloquist and his dummy in a spot by themselves. To our mind they aren't heard enough in their Sunday evening hour. If the sponsors could eliminate the guest stars, the Stroud Twins and other bits of hocus pocus and concentrate on Bergen and the dummy many listeners would appreciate it.

Baton Changes Him

Fritz Reiner, who conducted the first of seven concerts on the Sunday Evening Hour last Sunday, is known as the "drillmaster" among the great batoneers. An affable Hungarian off the podium he becomes meticulous and exacting, a rigid rehearser and thorough conductor when he takes up the baton.

Mr. Reiner, who recently conducted the Josef Hofmann Golden Jubilee concert in New York after a six-week season with the San Francisco Opera, heads the orchestra department of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, a training school for many of the most promising of American artists. Recently he also conducted one of the radiocast sponsored concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra as well as other special concerts.

Next Sunday Robert Casadesus, pianist, and member of the noted French musical family, is guest soloist in the next Reiner-conducted period. Subsequently, with Mr. Reiner conducting, Richard Crooks, Elisebeth Rethberg, Lauritz Melchior, Jascha Heifetz and Rosa Pauly will make guest appearances.

Short, swart and stocky, Mr. Reiner, who was born in Budapest, began the study of law but music held greater attraction. In 1922 he came to America as conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Reiner's hobbies are photography and cooking. He belongs to that inner circle of candid camera fans, called the "Circle of Confusion" in New York. His Park Avenue apartment is noted for its delightful hospitality and its alluring Hungarian dishes.

Without Rosemary

Though Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians are coming back on the air, you won't hear Rosemary Lane with the unit because she is doing very well for herself in the Warner Brothers' hour, conducted by Dick Powell. Making the grade in Hollywood is in line here since Lola Lane, another sister, was in the movies.

Girls Get Chance

While we're speaking of popular soloists it seems that men get all the breaks in this field. Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra has some of the best of the popular women soloists gathered together. Shortly the band is to go on tour and will play in Cleveland beginning Jan. 14, and in Chicago, Jan. 21, and Kansas City, Jan. 28. Among the first chair soloists are "Gypsy" Cooper, saxophonist; Evelyn Kaye, violinist, and "Pat" Harrington, trumpeter.

Promising Soprano

The radio debut of Beverley Lane, Chicago soprano, proved principally that she is a singer of good promise. Miss Lane sang her arias in the careful manner of one who has only recently learned them. Freedom will come with familiarity. At times there was faulty intonation and a tendency to flat in the upper register. But for all that there is a fine artist underneath who needs just a little bit more experience.

Oliver Wakefield, a popular supper club entertainer, is now master of ceremonies on the new Paul Whiteman radio program on the Columbia network. His type of humor is the young Englishman with the incoherent apologetic manner and grasshopper type of mind. So far as we can judge, Mr. Wakefield has never finished a sentence because a new thought invariably crops out while he is in the middle of one so he must out with the next immediately. A difficult brand of humor and our only hope is that Mr. Wakefield does not become "typed" with his style.

Morton Bowe

Morton Bowe, tenor, who has made quite a few guest appearances lately, is now heard in a regular stint on Sunday afternoons over the Columbia Network. It's the new "Magazine of the Air" in which Channing Pollock, the noted playwright, is commentator.

New Serial Sketch

Barbara Luddy, feminine lead in "The First Nighter," Friday evening dramatic period, is now doing a morning dramatic period in the new "Margo of Castlewood" serial sketch heard over the NBC-Blue network at 10 a. m.

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 12

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Cycle Opened Of Beethoven 16 Quartets

The Arts in Wellesley

In Billings Hall, Wellesley College, yesterday afternoon, the Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels gave the first of a series of six concerts which will traverse Beethoven's 16 string quartets and the Grand Fugue. This series is another instance of the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, distinguished patroness of chamber music, who is giving it to the college. The hall was filled by a closely attentive and warmly appreciative audience.

If one may judge from the program of the first concert, it is the intention to play the quartets in chronological order, for the list was made up of the first three, op. 18, nos. 1-3. There is much to be said for this procedure, especially in the case of concerts given primarily for students. It provides a treasurable opportunity to follow the master's development into his final period, when the last quartets reveal his genius at its highest.

From the viewpoint of the ordinary music lover, and of the best results in program making, it would perhaps be better to mix the earlier and later works in each program. Thus the master's growth could be indicated in each concert. But it would be carping to dwell on this point; the privilege of hearing the cycle is cause for gratitude.

These first three quartets, as everybody knows, are comparatively early works, but by no means too early to display the singular gifts of the composer. They shortly preceded the "Eroica." They still bear the signs of the Haydn and Mozart influence, but they already give evidence of Beethoven's individual style; witness the slow movements of the first and third, all three Scherzos, and the Finale of the third.

The performance was devoted. The Pro Arte players have always been distinguished for their vigor, and yesterday again they tended at times to sacrifice to this livelier virtue both tonal beauty and technical impeccability. Balance, again, was not invariably maintained to the final degree. Yet there is much justification for the vigorous treatment of the Beethoven quartets, even the early ones. They are the work not of a gentle scholar, but of an impetuous artist, as the performance yesterday made abundantly clear.

The remaining concerts are scheduled for Wednesday and Friday afternoons of this week, and Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of next week.

L. A. S.

Weymouth Asks More Cash

Everett E. Callahan, clerk of Weymouth, Mass., made public today a 34-article warrant for the annual March town meeting. Appropriations sought by various departments show an increase of more than $200,000 over last year's budget. Total amount requested for 1938 reaches an all-time high in the history of the town, being quoted at $1,440,000 for 48 phases of town work affected.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short Wave Programs For Tuesday, Jan. 11

London—4:15 p. m.—News; announcements; "Green Fields and Pavements"; talk; "English Country Dances"; orch.; "April Showers"; play. GSO, 19.76m-15.15mc; GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSD, 31.55m-9.51mc.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Gramophone records. TPA4, 25.6m-11.72mc.
London—6:20 p. m.—News for Canada; Ida Nelson, Canadian violinist; "London Pride"; Viani Sextet; strings. GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature—Sorrow and Tragedy," Prof. John C. Scammell. W1XAL, 49.8m-6.04mc.
Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard series: "Difficulties of Idealism," Prof. John D. Wild. W1XAL, 49.8m-6.04mc.
London—9:15 p. m.—Voice and organ; Edinburgh Police Pipe Band; "Green Fields and Pavements"; news; announcements; "Haunting Harmonies"; comedy dramatic sketch. GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30	The Boston Hour..	**"The Singing Lady"**...	"Jack Armstrong" ...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics".
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"** ..
6:15	Studio speaker ...	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review..
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator ..	Glen Gray's Orchestra .	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Roundup" ..	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra.
7:00	Poetic Melodies: or.	"Easy Aces": sketch .	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert trio	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30	**Helen Mencken in**	Dorothy Thompson	"Thru the Years"	Dramatized news	Joan Stuart, songs ....
7:45	**"Second Husband"**	NBC vocal recital	Voice, organ, violin....	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love": dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.,	Sammy Kaye's Orch..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch. ..	"Organ Melodies" ....
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Unemploy. comp. talk..
8:45	Raye; orchestra .	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch .	News commentator ....
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club.....	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour .....
9:45	lege; c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club.....	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game..	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15	Swing School	"Kidoodlers": quartet..	Ross; soloists; orch...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Del Casino, songs..	**Republican meeting: ad-**	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker .	**dress, Frank Knox** .	Talk, Dale Carnegie .	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news .	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital ..	Don Gilberto's Orch ....
11:15	T. Dorsey's Orch..	Music As You Desire It..	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch ....
11:30	L. Noble's Orch....	Music As You Desire It.	Michael Zarin's Orch	Larry Lee's Orch	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45	L. Noble's Orch...	Music As You Desire It .	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orch	"Road to Fame" .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15	Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30	"Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45	News Service ...	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music ..	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita" ..	Organ Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Radio Almanac ...	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Music; fashions ...	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm ...	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	"As You Like It"..	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Network speaker	"Music and Muse" .....
9:15	Madison Ensemble.	Breakfast Club: popular	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies .....
9:30	"Road of Life"...	variety; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Moods: songs....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Margo": sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch...	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	Choir Loft: organists...	"Symphonic Tones" ....
10:30	Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	"Four Stars"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	David Harum: sketch...	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital .....
11:15	Carol Kennedy"..	"Dance Melodies"	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30	"Big Sister" sketch	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Haltones ..	Studio speaker .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	News commentator .....
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Sidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review....
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian music program	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"Betty and Bob"..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Betty Crocker" ..	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Treasures in Melody....	"Memory Lane" .....
1:45	Movie interview ..	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	"Cabbages and Kings".
2:00	News for Women...	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	"Don't Look Now".....	'Classical Album" ....
2:15	"The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over.....	Woman commentator ..	Music for the School...	'Classical Album" ....
2:30	**American School of**	"Waltz Favorites": con-	Piano duo; songs.....	Sport matinee	"Melody Matinee" ....
2:45	**the Air**	cert orchestra	"Musical Roundup" ...	Stage Door Memories...	"Melody Matinee" ....
3:00	News Service	Continental Varieties ..	Pepper Young's Family.	Sport matinee	Organ recital .....
3:15	Organ recital	Continental Varieties ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30	"Jennie Peabody"...	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program .....
3:45	Curtis Institute ...	Little Variety Show	"The Guiding Light" ..	Sport matinee	Studio program .....
4:00	Curtis Institute ...	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:15	Curtis Institute ...	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Mary Marlin" sketch	Sport matinee	"Music for You".....
4:30	"The Goldbergs" ..	National Congress of	"Martha and Hal"...	High school drama.....	Harmony team .....
4:45	Network speaker .	Parents and Teachers.	"The Road of Life"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00	Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Boston Hour	The Singing Lady.....	"Jack Armstrong" ...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie .	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service.	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**..
6:15	George Hall's Orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review...
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup" ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Dance orchestra .....
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Hobby Lobby" ...	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch...	Studio speaker	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	"Hobby Lobby" ...	"Tum and Abner".....	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs.....	Vocalist; organist	"Dance Melodies".....
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shield's Revue:	"One Man's Family" .	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	ica: sketch	orchestra; vocalists	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing..
8:30	Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Pi-	String ensemble .....
8:45	**amia Durbin; or.**	"Choir Symphonette" .	and orchestra	**rates of Penzance"** ..	"Success Story".....
9:00	Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra, Ar-	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing" ....
9:15	comment; orch.	tur Rodzinski, cond...	Hall Tonight": Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing" ....
9:30	Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra, Ar-	land; Players; guest	"Let's Visit": informal	Dance orchestra .....
9:45	the Lads; soloists	tur Rodzinski, cond.	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra .....
10:00	"Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Organ recital .....
10:15	dramatic sketch	Network sports	rade": Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Howard Phillips.	Network sports	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies:	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network program .	Network sports	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports ....
11:00	Forecasts; news ...	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service..	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Havana orchestra	lem": variety .....
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch....	lem": variety .....

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1938 'Minute Men' Stir Up Interest In Alcohol Trial

A "Minute Men Committee" of Greater Boston clergymen and others has already distributed large numbers of tickets for the "Court Trial of Beverage Alcohol for Murder," to be held in Mechanics Hall next Sunday afternoon, according to Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, who is in Boston assisting in presentation of the trial.

"Greater Boston, with its Old North Church of the Paul Revere lanterns, is waking up to the fact that booze is a far worse enemy to New England and America than were the redcoats of Revolutionary days," Dr. Russell declared today, "and its present advance should be met with just such determined resistance."

The idea of the "trial" was conceived by Dr. Russell himself as the nucleus of a dramatic crusade with which the Lincoln-Lee Legion is taking the field again. This organization was founded by him in 1903 as a total-abstinence outgrowth of the Anti-Saloon League—which he started in 1893. Until last autumn it had not been active since adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Judges Co-operate

With years of experience as a lawyer before he became a minister, Dr. Russell believed that a presentation of the facts in the liquor situation in the form of a court trial, would make it possible to obtain the co-operation of local judges in a type of program which would be striking enough to arouse widespread interest.

After eight preliminary trials in smaller communities the first big city presentation was arranged on Oct. 25, 1937, in Philadelphia, with Judge George Welsh of Federal Court, Judge Frank Smith of Common Pleas Court and Judge Thomas Bluett of Municipal Court presiding. About 3000 people packed the Baptist Temple. Eighteen juries, representing various civic and youth organizations, read their verdicts after the case for and against beverage alcohol had been presented.

A similar procedure will be followed here, with Dr. C. Gordon Brownville of Tremont Temple—a member of the Massachusetts Bar—acting as chief justice.

The trial is being directed by the Rev. Virgil Brock of Indianapolis, who has worked with Dr. Russell in the cause of prohibition for many years.

Modern Paul Revere

Of him Dr. Russell said:

"Virgil Brock is our twentieth century Paul Revere. Like Revere, on the historic night ride to Lexington, he is rousing the citizens of Greater Boston with 'a voice in the darkness, a knock at the door and a word that shall echo forever more.'"

Mr. Brock's first move was to mobilize the Minute Men Committee. Its members, learning of the earlier successes of the trial, have been working enthusiastically for an equally successful presentation here, and have obtained the co-operation of many church officers, editors of church publications and leading citizens in working out their plans.

Dr. Russell this morning said:

"We must exert mental suasion upon the man who thinks and moral suasion upon the man who drinks. We must get those who have been patronizing liquor dealers and taverns 'moderately' to cease this patronage—so doing their bit to discourage the liquor traffic. And we must educate the rising generation so that liquor loses whatever attraction it may be given in their eyes by powerful advertising campaigns."

In other places the presentation of "The Court Trial of Beverage Alcohol for Murder" has rekindled the enthusiasm of hundreds of temperance and prohibition workers and has, according to Dr. Russell, set many of those wheels turning which ceased their activity with adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

At Alcohol's Trial for Murder

Presided at Philadelphia
Left to Right—Judge Thomas Bluett of Municipal Court; Judge George Welsh of Federal Court; Judge Frank Smith of Common Pleas Court

By a Staff Photographer

In Charge at Boston
W. Chester Johnson, Field Secretary of Lincoln-Lee Legion; Assistant at Trial
The Rev. Virgil P. Brock, Director of Trial to Be Held in Boston Sunday

Press Fellowships Planned

(Continued from Page 11)

was the fellowship plan decided upon. It is still "frankly experimental" and "flexible," Dr. Conant said, and will be abandoned if found impractical.

12 or 15 Expected

Not more than 12 or 15 fellowships are expected to be allotted in any one semester. They are designed to enable experienced reporters, editorial writers, and special writers to take any courses in any department or school at Harvard, and to supplement this with private reading under faculty advisors. It is expected that at least one fellowship will be awarded to men from each of the six large sections of the country: Far West, Middle West, Southwest, South, Middle Atlantic, and New England.

No new courses of instruction will be offered especially for the Nieman Fellows. A reporter, for instance, might take courses in natural science which would enable him to write newspaper stories on scientific developments, Dr. Conant pointed out. Or reporters might take courses in economics, labor relations in order to become more expert in those fields. Editorial writers might study subjects which would enable them to comment more authoritatively on national problems. Some reporters, with the co-operation of their editors, might come to Cambridge to make a preliminary study for newspaper articles on any topic, doing the field work, when necessary, after leaving Harvard.

Dr. Conant's report termed the bequest a difficult problem because of the broadness of its stipulations, and deemed it a "challenge" to Harvard.

Regarded As Challenge

"The recent Nieman bequest," he said, "though it places an additional problem at our door, can only be regarded as a great challenge to this particular academic community."

"These 'in-service fellowships,'" he continued, "will carry stipends sufficient to make it possible for holders to obtain leave of absence from their regular work without too great financial loss. It is hoped that a considerable number of able men of experience from all over the country will be applicants. The holder of such a fellowship would, of course, be invited to Cambridge only if he had a clear idea of the line of study he wished to pursue.

"It is proposed, furthermore, to have this group meet together from time to time in order to share their experience, and it is hoped that various men of eminence in the journalistic world will come to Cambridge for a few days now and then to hold conferences with the Nieman Fellows.

"I believe," Dr. Conant concluded, "that through this new undertaking Harvard may have the privilege of making a useful contribution to contemporary America by co-operation with certain members of the fourth estate."

Overseer Candidates

Fourteen prominent Harvard alumni were named last night as candidates for five vacancies on the Harvard Board of Overseers which will occur by normal retirement next June.

Four Boston men are among nominees. They are George P. Denny, former vice-president and director of the Harvard Alumni Association; Roger Amory, treasurer of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind; Henry Parkman Jr., lawyer, former State Senator and member of the Boston City Council; and Robert Cutler, director of the Boston Community Fund in 1937 and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Other New England men on the list are Robert Frost, poet and professor of literature at Amherst College; George C. St. John of Wallingford, Conn., headmaster of Choate School; and Elliott D. Smith of New Haven, Conn., master of Saybrook College, Yale University.

The remainder of the nominees include George Rublee, Washington, D. C., lawyer; Langdon P. Marvin, New York lawyer; Philip C. Staples, telephone company executive of Philadelphia; Arthur W. Page, New York telephone company official; Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School; and Charles Poletti, justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

All of these men are Harvard alumni, and the five new overseers will be elected from this group by a postal ballot of Harvard graduates in the spring.

Eight candidates also were named to fill the three vacancies occurring in June on the board of directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and a second list of eight was nominated to fill three places left vacant on the Harvard Fund Council.

Council Approves Tobin's Order On Tax Borrowings

(Continued from Page 11)

outside the debt limit for a municipal building in Codman Square, Dorchester.

Two applications for bus line permits were received: one from the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to operate buses that originate in Fall River from the Boston line at Milton to Park Square; the Hart Bus Line filed a request to operate buses from Revere to Haymarket Square. The petitions were referred to the jitney committee.

Without deliberation, the Council then approved an appropriation of $300 requested by the State as Boston's contribution toward a mosquito control project. As a last act for the day, Mr. Kerrigan read the list of committees for the year, commencing with the "executive committee" and concluding with "committee on unclaimed baggage."

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

Business to Hear A. F. of L. Leader

Business will listen to labor Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon when William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is scheduled to speak on "The Economic and Social Objectives of Labor."

At the head table will be officials of the A. F. of L. in New England.

An innovation, tried at the recent luncheon in honor of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a reception following the serving of the luncheon, met with such approval it will be repeated in order that members and guests may meet the speaker of the day.

Union Agreement Signed by WORC With Radio Guild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11—Edward E. Hill, manager of Radio Station WORC, yesterday announced that the station has entered into a four-year contract with its employees who are members of the American Guild of Radio Announcers and Producers.

In its announcement, the management said in part: "The operation of a broadcasting station is much the same as that of a public utility. It must give dependable, sustained service to the public. To assure our listeners of constant, uninterrupted service, we have arranged a four-year contract with our employees, which will assure our clients and listeners against the possibility of program interruption. The recent experience of many stations, which have not had the benefit of such contracts, has shown us the value of an employer-employee contract."

Di Stasio Refuses Plea to Save Son

Declaring the fate of his son was "in God's hands," Frank Di Stasio refused yesterday to sign a petition to Gov. Charles F. Hurley and his Executive Council in an effort to save Anthony Di Stasio. Both father and son are scheduled for the electric chair as the result of conviction of murder in a burning automobile in an attempt to obtain life insurance.

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†Hansa	Jan. 12	Hamburg	Jan. 21	Jan. 12 1:00 pm	Jan. 12 8:00 pm
‡Europa	Jan. 14	Cherbourg	Jan. 20	Jan. 14 1:00 pm	Jan. 14 8:00 pm
‖Ile de France	Jan. 15	Plymouth	Jan. 21	Jan. 14 6:00 pm	Jan. 15 8:00 am
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Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
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Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

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Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

sioner of banking and insurance was ruled by the Vermont Supreme Court on Tuesday to deal only with his official acts relating to questions concerning a bank within the state.

The decision was handed down in an opinion in a state case against Edward Reynolds, of Roxbury, Mass., convicted of perjury in Washington county court. Reynold's attorney, Harry C. Shurtleff of Montpelier, appealed to the Supreme Court contending that his client had been denied equal protection of the laws, because of the special immunity given the banking commissioner.

The statute on which Shurtleff's case depended was attacked last winter in the Legislature. Alleged abuses of immunity privileges by banking commissioners were cited by Representative Asa Bloomer of West Rutland. A bill repealing the staute passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.

Welfare Records Held Confidential

Records of the Unemployment Compensation Commission are "strictly confidential" and therefore access to them cannot be granted to local relief agencies, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, last night advised Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Mr. McCarthy had requested an opinion from Mr. Dever as to whether the Massachusetts law prohibited use of unemployment compensation records by local authorities to avoid duplicate payments.

Decision Reported

The Attorney General's decision was reported to all local welfare boards by Mr. McCarthy in a letter in which he advised the boards to "devise some plan" to avoid duplicate payments.

Mr. McCarthy pointed out that Gov. Charles F. Hurley urged in his 1938 annual message to the Legislature an amendment under which local welfare boards would be allowed to consult records of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Legislation Likely

Referring to the Governor's proposal, Mr. McCarthy wrote, "It appears to be certain the Legislature will give early consideration to the Governor's recommendation and that appropriate legislation will be enacted. In the event, however, of any undue delay in the enactment of such legislation, I respectfully advise your board to devise some plan in order that there may be no duplication of payments under the compensation act and relief allotments by your board.

"It is suggested as an emergency measure that all persons who may be eligible for compensation payments and who are now receiving relief from your board, also those who may file applications from this date on, be requested to sign an affidavit under the pains and penalties of perjury, setting forth their status under the compensation act."

Council

(Continued from Page 11)

that New England must keep its economic advantages before the nation's business executives by thorough advertising. He outlined a series of advertisements planned for progressive displays throughout the country, one of which pictured the six New England Governors inviting industry to come to New England and enjoy government co-operation.

Each advertisement would carry the double implication: "New England means business."

During the all-day sessions, all phases of the future industrial program are being discussed. A concluding feature is a series of five-minute reports by Chambers of Commerce secretaries on the work of industrial rehabilitation and development.

Sheets Taped for Size

Inconspicuous tapes of different colors, sewed to the bottom hem of sheets, make it easy to find the desired size.

Abbey Director Talks At Harvard on Drama

P. R. Higgins, Irish poet and managing director of the Abbey Players now playing in Boston, will be a speaker at the opening lecture of Horace Reynolds's course in modern Irish plays and playwrights on Thursday evening, Jan. 13, at 7:45 in Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Peak Crop of Dry Beans

The 1937 crop of dry beans was the largest on record, according to the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"NOW THERE ARE FOUR"

. . . Say Owners of the "Other Three" Leading Lowest Priced Cars

For years, buyers of lowest priced cars have been guided by the sound advice . . . "Look at all three." It was good advice, for they are all good cars, these three. They have given a *big* money's worth to millions.

* * *

But now, listen to what owners of these three have to say . . . a group of average owners who liked their cars and thought they had the biggest money's worth on the market . . . until we asked them to try out a *new* lowest priced car. They tested it side by side with a new 1938 model of the car they had been driving. The following statements are typical of what these owners said:

Owner of "Car A" (name on request): "I'm surprised at the difference . . . your new car wins *easily*. The motor never seems to strain a bit, at any speed. The steering is great . . . much less road shock."

Owner of "Car B" (name on request): "A lot roomier car than mine, and the back seat is more comfortable. The Hudson 112 is steadier, too . . . the motor smoother and quieter. A better car all around!"

Owner of "Car C" (name on request): "Those brakes make a hit with me. You really STOP in this Hudson . . . quicker and straighter. An easier car to handle, too. Safer and sturdier all the way, in my opinion."

* * *

What is this *new* lowest priced car which dared invite side-by-side comparisons *by men and women who had bought and were satisfied with the "other three?"* IT IS THE NEW HUDSON 112, soon to be announced.

* * *

First preview of the new Hudson 112 will be held here this week. Come and see a combination of size, room, smooth performance, sturdiness and safety on the one hand, and remarkably low cost of ownership and operation on the other . . . such as has never been offered in any other lowest priced car. *A better deal for your dollar.*

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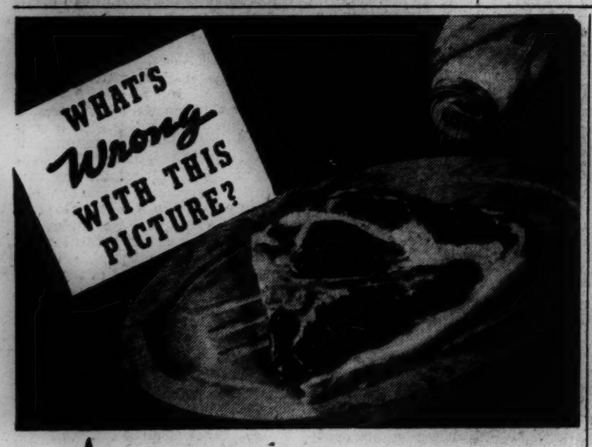

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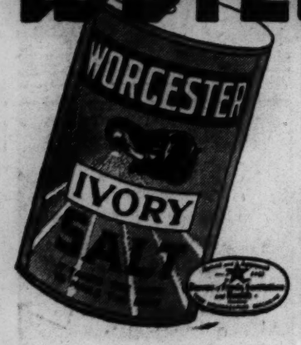

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Folk Art of France

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

Folk art, after having long been looked down upon as inferior, is now being given an exceptional weight at the very time when it seemed on the point of disappearing. Perhaps the anxiety aroused in the hearts of lovers of their art by its rapid diminution prompts them to resuscitate it. Their warnings are beginning to reach a larger audience and, because examples are gradually becoming rarer, more and more value is being attached to them.

In a few months French "art populaire" will have its own museum and its existence will thus be officially recognized. It will be none too soon. For what would have remained in a few years of the handicraft of France? How can humble local craftsmen subsist in the face of mechanized industry which is rapidly gaining ground throughout the country, with means of communication multiplied and with provincial folk seeking more and more to imitate the products of the capital?

The village potter, the provincial "imagier" (that untranslatable word which means the maker of colored pictures), the carpenter and iron worker of the small town are incapable of competing against the goods manufactured by thousands and sold for almost nothing. Thus France, which has raised a crop of craftsmen, who have achieved a reputation for variety, now tends, through the force of circumstances, to uniformity of design.

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An exposition of work by potters and "imagiers" such as that which has just opened at the Pavillon de Marsan is, therefore, not only attractive but instructive and somewhat melancholy. It is a summary of what has been and of what is gradually disappearing. It also reveals the difference between French "art populaire" and that of other European countries.

In the comparative study of the elements of folk art, the relationship that often exists between the products of countries which are geographically far removed, and whose people presumably could have had no contacts, has often been a source of astonishment: the same motifs, the same designs, the same simplifications appearing in Scandinavian folk art and in that of several central European countries have been a source of wonder. But French "art populaire" is different; the only link is in technique. The reason is that in these other countries folk art emanates directly from the race, is the crystallization of its primitive instincts. In France, on the contrary, because of the long-standing centralization of government, the entire activity of the country emanated from the capital and was diffused over the provinces. And thus the influence of Paris and of the Court was early exerted over the provinces, giving them its tastes, its preferences and even its fashions.

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For these reasons, French folk art, if we try to analyze its inspiration, is nearly always an adaptation of official art, deformed and modified by the possibilities and tastes of a particular region. Thus the Breton costume which is still worn is a modification of the Court dress in the days of Louis XIV; and Provençal furniture is a simplification of Louis XV furniture. There are numerous examples of this kind of transposition. Even the art of the "imagiers" which, because of its naïveté, seems to emanate directly from the most immediate instincts of the people, often reminds one of well-known masterpieces.

There have been several important centers of "imagerie" in France. The outstanding ones are certainly the towns of Epinal, Orléans and Toulouse. Religious and non-religious subjects were equally successful and were constantly repeated. The same legends, the same fancies, reappear century after century, interpreted in different ways; famous people, and particularly kings, have a large place in this popular iconography but it often happened that when one king succeeded another, the "imagier" simply cut out the head of the old sovereign and fitted in that of the new one.

Until the last century the art of the "imagier" remained close to its origins; that is to say that its direct connection with the wood engravings of the end of the Middle Ages could easily be traced. Even its technique, which was closely linked to the development of wood engraving, kept it for many years from disavowing its origins. But with the appearance of lithography and steel engraving during the nineteenth century and more recently of mechanical processes of reproduction, the changes are so numerous that it is hard to define what today's "imagerie populaire" is. Its survival is not improbable, but its characteristics will appear only after a lapse of time has facilitated classification and reduced examples to their essential qualities.

In the current exhibition the intelligent presentation of exhibits facilitates the tracing of connections, enables the visitor to understand general characteristics and to link up the present with the past. This is particularly true in a room where the organizers have had the idea of showing a series of plates decorated with "events." To the succession of pictorial happenings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are added those of our time: thus the flights over the Channel by Blériot and over the Atlantic by Lindbergh justify their presence as exhibits, whereas, taken separately a few years ago, they might have seemed in bad taste.

This show proves the difficulty of foreseeing the place which the folk art of our time will ultimately be given; on the other hand, it is hardly likely that it should leave no trace at all. For my part, I believe that certain publications, such as postcards and catalogues of large department stores, will become the testimony of instinctive taste.

Have not the fashion books of the 1900's already that old-world charm and that power of evocation which we expect of folk art? It seems to me that here we may see the continuation of that popular "imagerie" which is almost extinct, even though it would seem to come to life again in the form of brightly colored books for children.

As for pottery, which kind will be known to our grandchildren as typical of our time: that which may be found in bazaars and which today seems to us to be in bad taste, or that made fashionable by the large department stores, which changes with each season? Predictions on this subject are difficult, for it is by no means sure that bad taste will mean failure. On the contrary, bad taste sometimes acquires with age a character which may find touching and which thus insures the future of objects which otherwise would have disappeared.

Studio Tronchet

Betrothal Plate Exhibited at the Pavillon de Marsan, Paris

Picture by Martin Delahaye, in the Same Exhibition of Folk Art

Opera in English

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

For some critics, even the bare mention of English opera or "Opera in English" arouses a feeling rather like that experienced by many Londoners when arriving at a northern industrial town on a cold, wet Sunday afternoon. Perhaps it was for this reason that when an "Imperial League of Opera Season" at Covent Garden was announced, one instinctively picked out the most cheerful of the works to be given: "The Barber of Seville." Musically, at any rate, this masterpiece belongs to the least depressed of operatic areas.

Gallons of ink have been spilt in explaining why, after 280 years of spasmodic effort, opera still refuses to flourish on English soil. The basic reason, behind all the other reasons, requires only ink enough for one sentence: the public does not want it. After the heroic efforts of Sir Thomas Beecham a decade back no other conclusion is possible. Operatic optimists still believe, apparently, that if in a moment of aberration some hypothetical future government built and subsidized national opera houses, say in London, Manchester or Birmingham, or even in the capital alone, all would be well with English opera and opera in English. But would it—without subsidized audiences?

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When a London play is failing to draw, it is the custom of the management to send blocks of free tickets to nurses' institutes. On one occasion, the story goes, a nurse was asked for from the stage. The whole audience stood up. Unless citizens were summoned to the opera under the same penalties as they are now summoned to serve on juries, one doubts whether there exist enough nurses to go round. The yearly international season at Covent Garden, which with its three festivals of Italian, German and French opera, is perhaps unique in Europe, belongs entirely, of course, to another category. Whatever its artistic merits or demerits, opera de luxe is still largely a social function. Many of its fashionable frequenters might with truth echo Voltaire's remark in 1732: "The opera is nothing but a public gathering place, where we assemble on certain days without precisely knowing why."

In international opera we hear the pick of the world's best voices. Even the acting and production, ludicrous as they often are when judged by other standards, represent a long tradition that has never found roots in England. This, no doubt, is why our native artists so often convey the impression of giving us not so much opera as an operatic imitation of opera. And as we all know, the border line between imitation and caricature is dangerously thin.

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In "The Barber of Seville," however, the weaknesses of the acting were mainly those associated with amateur production. For example, the Figaro—badly cast—simply did not know what to do with his arms. Dr. Bartolo, on the other hand, was almost too preoccupied with fussy details of "business" for the character as a whole to "get over" in so big a house as Covent Garden. The Count d'Almaviva, handicapped by an inadequate vocal technique, remained a colorless figure from beginning to end. The Rosina of the first performance has quite a charming voice but allowed us to see only that which she had been told to do—this and that gesture or movement—by the producer. The most satisfying performance of the evening was that of the Don Basilio. But in view of what was said earlier, it is unnecessary to point out that criticism is directed not so much against the individual artist as against the impossible conditions under which he has to work. Without the background of a national tradition the best material must largely be wasted.

There is one obstacle to the popularity of opera in English, however, for which there is little or no excuse. Translators and singers seem to conspire to prevent us from hearing the words. Indeed they have trained us to the point where we no longer even expect to hear them. This is a queer phenomenon in the country of Dryden and Purcell. Perhaps the key to the mystery is that translators do not mind how silly their words are because they will not be heard; and singers are diffident about their words simply because they — the words, not the singers—are so silly. On the present occasion one was on the side of the singers. They had to wrestle with mouthfuls of publishers' English. It was not their fault if they swallowed some of it.

Mozart at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After nearly three years of disuse "Don Giovanni" returned to the Metropolitan's active list as a New Year's matinée. Whether one regards this masterpiece of Mozart's as a special ritual or merely as another opera, the performance was ill-calculated to please. For one thing, it lacked unity of style. If from "dramma giocoso," with elements of tragedy, it is to descend to farce, all the constituent elements should be frankly farcical. But such was not the case in this instance.

Ezio Pinza in the name part, Virgilio Lazzari as Leporello, and Louis d'Angelo as Masetto seemed to have decided that clowning summed up their full duty as artists, and Emanuel List, even if not their voluntary follower, turned in a Commendatore which went them a good fourth. Oddly enough it was the new members of the cast who definitely viewed the matter otherwise.

Three of these were the women—Dusolina Giannini, as Donna Anna; Gina Cigna, as Donna Elvira, and Marita Farell as Zerlina. Miss Giannini, making her first appearance of the season with the company and her first of all time in her role in this country, contributed in some respects a noteworthy Donna Anna. In the scenes of dramatic intensity in Act I she was quite superb and the exorbitant technical demands of "Non mi dir" in Act II she met courageously, though in a lower key than Mozart's. But in the ensemble Donna Anna's music ran too high for her comfort and pitch. However, her performance was the individual feature of the afternoon.

Mme. Cigna, while properly dignified, sang poorly and disclosed little notion of the dramatic possibilities set before her. Mme. Farell, if inoffensive, proved quite self-effacing. There was, though, to cheer the ladies on, a very presentable Don Ottavio in Richard Crooks, who sang the difficult "Il mio tesoro" particularly well. And this was his first attempt at the role. Another commendable feature of the affair was the intelligent and authoritative conducting of Ettore Panizza.

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Two song recitals quite out of the ordinary have recently engaged the attention of large throngs in the Town Hall. On the evening of Jan. 4 the young Swedish tenor, Jussi Björling, was presented in person to a non-invited audience for the first time locally. On the following afternoon the Metropolitan's Australian soprano, Marjorie Lawrence, made her local début as a recitalist.

I had not heard Mr. Björling sing so well on the air as he did in this personal appearance. His fresh, unspoiled voice, remarkably even throughout its great range, seemed limitless in its resources, and his command of breath matched the voice. He sang a number of opera airs (next season he is to be at the Metropolitan), but he also sang Lieder by Schubert and a variety of songs in Swedish. His finesse in the smaller lyrics was as noteworthy as his amplitude of utterance in airs by Puccini or Verdi.

Miss Lawrence had recourse to opera only for her opening number, and that was the classic "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste." The 17 other items on her lavish and unhackneyed program were German Lieder by Brahms, Pfitzner, and Richard Strauss and French songs by César Franck, Duparc, and Milhaud. The soprano exhibited not only the extraordinary voice of which we already knew, but rare talent as a singer of Lieder and "mélodies." Indeed, the combination of intelligence, musicianship, feeling, and knowledge of style with sheer voice would have been about ideal if her tones had always been correctly produced. But even though they were not, always, her recital was a genuine artistic triumph.

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Of course, the Toscanini broadcast New Year's night occasioned the usual commotion. The batonist led off with a somewhat different interpretation of Schubert's C major Symphony from the one he had delighted us with when conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony. It went in for slackenings and speedings of pace and liberty of nuance as it had not done before, doubtless deferring to some "Viennese" influence, but no longer revealing, in the beautiful words of Ralph Bates, "the universe of unseen law and shining constellation." Still, even those who regretted his swerving away from their strict rhythmic ideal of this mighty symphonic mechanism could not but admire the splendid execution that he obtained.

John Barbirolli finished the first half of his season with the Philharmonic-Symphony at the Carnegie Hall matinée of Jan. 2, when Mischa Elman as soloist played Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto with his old-time mastery. Mr. Barbirolli then departed for England for a brief holiday, after handing over the baton to Georges Enesco, who introduced at his first concert, on the evening of Jan. 5, a symphonic poem entitled "Actæon" by his fellow Roumanian Alfred Alessandresco, an ingenious and brilliantly orchestrated work.

On the following evening in Carnegie Hall, Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Helsinki University Chorus of Finland, offered a program divided among Bach, Brahms and the now ubiquitous Sibelius. Bach's third "Brandenburg" Concerto, played with great spirit, emphasized the excellence of the orchestra's strings, and technically the Third Symphony of Brahms went extremely well, though one might object to some details of Dr. Koussevitzky's reading.

Interest, however, centered in two works by Sibelius that had not been heard here before—"The Captive Queen," a ballad for chorus and orchestra, and "The Origin of Fire," for baritone, male chorus and orchestra. Both, though composed in the early years of this century, are far more representative of their composer than "Pohjola's Daughter," the showy "symphonic fantasia" that preceded them on this program.

Time, Dekker and Priestley

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The most exhilarating of recent arrivals on New York stages is the 338-year-old comedy, "The Shoemaker's Holiday." That it should exhibit an engaging liveliness is not surprising, for the Mercury Theater produces it. The Mercury Theater is young, intelligent and artfully exuberant, and everything it touches seems to have the speed and point of an arrow.

It is a pretty picture we get of Elizabeth's London and its workers, a spirited people, independent, free and frank, a jolly crew. Where the Mercury's "Caesar" and "The Cradle Will Rock" were done wholly without scenery or concern with dress, the Dekker comedy is a trifle more elaborate. In the plainest of settings—houses of wood in natural color, a few curtains to be drawn to indicate a change of scene—we get a fine, simple, luminous beauty. There is color in the costumes by Millia Davenport, but color unstrained, and a comic quaintness. The acting by a skillfully directed cast of players, not too well known, is precise, charmingly expert and coltish.

So "The Shoemaker's Holiday" proves a delight. Even the Elizabethan language, never squeamish and left by Orson Welles as Dekker set it down, has, though it brings back to the theaters words not heard on respectable stages in a generation or two, a pleasing wisdom, a fetching grace and poetic quality.

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Hiram Sherman, hitherto virtually unknown, emerges in the role of a cobbler as one of the season's merriest actors. Norman Lloyd, who plays Cinna, the poet, in "Caesar," does something quite different this time and does it just as well. Alice Frost, Ruth Ford and Elliott Reid play delightfully; the always dependable Whitford Kane, Marian Warring-Manley, plump and sportive, George Coulouris, Vincent Price, Joseph Cotten, Edith Barrett, and a whole castful of others make an inspiriting lark of the old play.

At the Ritz Theater J. B. Priestley's "Time and the Conways" is trying its fortunes with New York audiences. And the indications are that it cannot be fortunate. It is too slow, for one thing, and untheatrically abstruse. It begins with the introduction of many characters at a long and what seems a pointless party in a home in an English suburb just at the war's end. In the second act we see what 20 years later these same people might be, what, in fact, one daughter, sitting on the window seat in silhouette, imagines or dreams they will be. In the third act they go back to what they were and we understand better why, 20 years after, they really might be as the second act reveals them. Mr. Priestley is playing with the idea of time that made "Berkeley Square" an alluring play and makes Maxwell Anderson's "The Star-Wagon" interesting if not quite so alluring.

The second act is the best of the three, for therein the characters are finely drawn, hard, definite and dramatic, as they were not in the first. Here, too, the actors do their finest work, having finer material to work with. Dame Sybil Thorndike, Jessica Tandy, Guy Pelham Boulton, Godfrey Kenton and Mary Jones play illuminatingly. Slow as it is, the play achieves moments of astonishing emotional effectiveness. Mr. Priestley is a keen observer and has a sharp pen.

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When he reaches the point at which he has something to say, his listeners listen avidly. Unfortunately at the Ritz when his actors reach the point at which he has most to say, they are not too careful to say it distinctly. There is one speech of great significance at the end of the second act. At the instant of greatest significance the actor speaking the lines turns his head away from the audience. This makes understanding the question of time with relation to the Conway family rather difficult.

"The Greatest Show on Earth," at the Playhouse, should be fascinating. Its characters are circus animals and we are supposed to see life as they live it, through their eyes. Unfortunately Vincent Duffey and Irene Alexander, the authors, are unable to make significant discoveries about life as lived by elephants, lions, bears and snakes in circuses. The animals appear to be just as commonplace as the most commonplace human. Nothing happens to them that hasn't happened to thousands of dull characters on the stage before. There is a love story, of course, but not a word is said by the lovers or their fellows that carries significance or wisdom or true feeling. These characters are not animals but animal crackers.

Their make-ups and the settings of John Root are the play's pleasantest features. They manage to suggest animals without hiring monkey suits from the costumer or paying an extra actor to play the hind legs of an elephant. "The Greatest Show on Earth" is nice to look at, but in these days, as every one knows, even the films talk, and talk in the theater is expected to be worth listening to.

Furtwängler in Berlin Again

By Joseph Rufer

Berlin

After an interval of a year Furtwängler has once more taken over the Philharmonic concerts. His first two programs—one entirely devoted to Brahms—were repeated three times to sold-out houses. After his more rigid and sharply defined interpretations of the last few years Furtwängler has returned to his earlier "al fresco" style and to that complete immersion in the music which is so evocative and so attractive.

His latest composition, a Symphonic Concerto for piano and orchestra—played at the second concert, after Beethoven's Eighth Symphony—was also strikingly indicative of his individuality. Actually the work comprises two symphonies, one for piano and another for the orchestra. These two, mutually superimposed, are interwoven into three imposing movements, the first of which alone lasts longer than the whole of Beethoven's Eighth. The music is profoundly pessimistic, pathetic, and passionate, carried forward in great waves of sound in an endeavor to surmount its own shadow—the shadow of the nineteenth century which, today, finds in Furtwängler an essential representative. Edwin Fischer discharged his extremely difficult task as soloist in a masterly way.

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Several foreign musicians have made successful appearances. The first was Bernardino Molinari, conducting the Augusteo Orchestra from Rome. The distinguished artistry of this Italian was as convincing in Beethoven's "Pastoral" as it was in modern works by Respighi, Malipiero and Strauss. A fine impression was made by the playing of the orchestra, which has unerring precision, combined with musical élan. Even in the strongest fortissimo the tone remains clear and transparent.

Sir Thomas Beecham, an old acquaintance, was received with great cordiality. His straightforward interpretation invested Mozart's G minor Symphony with hard outlines which somewhat dispelled the dramatic twilight of this music. In Delius's tone poem, "Paris," he gave full expression to the rich play of color. He closed with Sibelius's First Symphony.

The special series of Philharmonic concerts with foreign conductors was inaugurated by Victor de Sabata, who vibrates with rhythm and is a despot about precision. He possesses a clear, penetrating intelligence and allows nothing to remain vague or obscure. It is a long time since we have heard Beethoven's "Eroica" played with such clarity and distinction.

So far, operatic productions have been devoted mainly to Mozart and Wagner. That the works of the latter should be given two representative performances at the Staatsoper is not fortuitous. For not only does this establishment supply the majority of singers for Bayreuth but it has in Tietjen a managing director who was entrusted by Frau Winifred Wagner with the supervision of the revivals of Bayreuth's Festival performances and who was clever enough to discover an up-to-date method of producing. Without any theatricality and with the greatest economy and plasticity the visual is made to depend on the score. Furthermore, as Emil Preetorius is responsible for the décors in both Berlin and Bayreuth, and as the same conductors are in charge here as there—Karl Elmendorff in "Tristan" and Furtwängler in "Tannhäuser"—it is permissible to speak of the festival-like character of these performances.

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With Mozart's "Don Juan," with a new translation by W. Roth, the Deutsche Opernhaus achieved a phenomenal run. It was produced by Wilhelm Rode and conducted by Arthur Rother. More remarkable, however, is this composer's popularity with the Volksoper public, which is chiefly composed of workers belonging to the German labor front. Many of them are now attending operas for the first time in their lives.

Some contemporary music was heard at a ballet performance at the Staatsoper. A young composer, Rudolf Wagner-Regény, has written some pregnant, harsh-sounding music for a ballet based on Kleist's comedy, "Der Zerbrochene Krug" (The Broken Jug). The work is clear in form and effective both as theater and ballet.

Stravinsky's latest work, "Jeu de Cartes," recently had its first performance in Germany at the Dresden State Opera, under Karl Böhm. The Hamburg Staatsoper achieved a remarkable success with the one-act opera, "Das Opfer" (The Sacrifice) by Winfried Zillig, one of the most "modern" of the young German composers.

Small Oils in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The annual exhibition of small oils at the Philadelphia Art Club, although open to painters throughout the United States, is this year a more or less local affair, with few canvases from painters other than Philadelphians.

The club's gold medal and $100 have been awarded to one of this city's outstanding women artists, Alice Kent Stoddard, for her impressionistic landscape, "Summer Light." Like her colleague, Mary Townsend Mason, also represented, Miss Stoddard finds particular delight in sun-filled spaces that often stress the bleaching quality of sunshine.

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Honorable mentions were accorded Harold Weston for "Young Collie" and Bernice Wintersteen for "Still-Life." Mr. Weston, recently employed on murals for the Government, has developed a style of his own, although its brush stroke gives evidence of derivation from enthusiasm for Van Gogh. Not so his color, however, which is, as a rule, darker and more wood-toned.

While the exhibition contains much work by younger men and women, it touches also upon maturity as evidenced in the flower still-life by Arthur Carles, the brisk fall and winter landscapes by Edward W. Redfield, the impressionistic portrait of Mrs. William Rotch Wistar by Catharine Morris Wright; the color tone poem, "Old Eagle Forge," by Henry McCarter, and the weird color fantasy reminiscent of pointillism, and especially of Seurat, from the brush of S. Walter Norris.

A memorial group of three semi-abstract color compositions, marking their take-off from still-life and landscape, honor Hugh H. Breckenridge, and create a welcome focal note.

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Outstanding as individual canvases are "Model Resting," by Albert Serwazi, and the highly imaginative "Seascape," by Franklin Watkins.

Color still dominates compositions by the Pinto brothers, Angelo, Salvatore and Biagio, whether the chosen subject be still-life or a circus sideshow grouping by Angelo titled "Dart Thrower."

Another trio of painter brothers, the Martinos, Antonio, Giovanni and Edmund, are represented, respectively, by a figure study, a landscape and a still-life. Color kinship is as evident in the work of these three young painters as in that of the Pintos.

Strongly realistic are "Bootblack," by Julius Bloch, and a snowy hillside by Arthur Meltzer. Different in viewpoint are "The Crawl," by John Kucera, primarily interested in vibrant arrangement of colors and twisting bodies, and the Caligari-ish fish shacks, man and cat, by Yarnall Abbott. Thus there is a little bit of everything in the show, from out-and-out realism to fantasy. D. G.

And Now With Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

The first orchestral presentation in America of the so-called "lost" Violin Concerto by Robert Schumann took place at the eighth pair of concerts in the regular subscription series of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann conducting. Yehudi Menuhin was the soloist. He played the work con amore.

The concerto is in three movements. The first begins with a long-ish ritornello in which the orchestra rather strongly develops and builds up to the first subject—not an impressive subject. The second subject, reasonably poetic, is interestingly developed between orchestra and solo violin. Much of the orchestration is felicitous, but there is a tendency to overwhelm many of the solo passages. The second movement (Langsam), beautifully written and scored and of genuinely creative content, has the virtue of instant appeal. The third movement is strongly conceived but is not distinguished by impressive themes. One may say that the work presents itself as a patrician residence; but in order to determine its importance in the community, one must make closer acquaintance with the inhabitants.

On this program Mr. Menuhin placed the Brahms Violin Concerto side by side with the Schumann, magnificently playing each of them. He had already pointed out the similarity in structure between the works; and of course the Brahms came later, in the matter of composing. If the Brahms dwarfed the Schumann, the Brahms had the advantage of being well known and understood, while the Schumann was in the position of one presenting its credentials.

Two new operas by Richard Strauss are announced. "Friedenstag" (Peace Anniversary) will be produced at the Munich State Opera House in the summer of 1938. "Daphne," already near completion, is to be given first at the Dresden Opera House. In each the text is by Josef Gregor.

Plays of the London Year

By Harold Hobson

London

During 1937 there were several long arid stretches in which nothing worth seeing was put on in London theaters. Yet there were 11 productions absolutely first rate of their kind: "George and Margaret," "Yes and No," "Going Greek," "Candida," "Measure for Measure," "Macbeth," "The Silent Knight," "Time and the Conways," "I Have Been Here Before," "Mourning Becomes Electra," and "The Ascent of F. 6."

It is indicative of the changing taste of London theatergoers that five of these pieces—"Mourning Becomes Electra," "I Have Been Here Before," "Macbeth," "F. 6," and "Time and the Conways"—are tragic in inspiration, and that only one—"Going Greek"—is a musical comedy. This latter entertainment, which is still running at the Gaiety Theater, has the immense advantage of having Mr. Leslie Henson in the cast, and his volatile humor is well supported by the graceful dancing of Miss Louise Browne.

Two of the other plays—"Yes and No" and "George and Margaret"—are extremely light-hearted affairs. They both revel in one of those irresponsible feather-headed households in establishing which the modern English stage excels. "Yes and No," at the Ambassadors, has perhaps the stronger plot, while "George and Margaret," at Wyndham's, besides being uproariously funny, at times neatly touches the pathetic note. "Candida" was a revival at the beginning of the year, with Miss Ann Harding in the name-part, and it confirmed the impression that here is Mr. Shaw's best play, a play in which, contrary to his practice, he deals with people instead of opinions.

"The Ascent of F. 6," by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, and Humbert Wolfe's "The Silent Knight" were poetic plays. The latter had a few moments of exquisite loveliness, and "The Ascent of F. 6," in the urgency and excitement of its verse, was one of the highest achievements of the year. The same can be said of Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," put on, against great handicaps, at the tiny Westminster Theater, where it is magnificently played by Miss Beatrix Lehmann, Miss Laura Cowie, and Mr. Robert Harris.

Still, taken altogether, it has been J. B. Priestley's year—unless it has been Shakespeare's. Mr. Priestley has had two pieces produced which are of the best quality, one of them, "Time and the Conways," containing a second act which is perhaps the finest single thing its author has ever done, while the other, "I Have Been Here Before," is superb in its psychological insight and most moving in its conclusion. In this play Mr. Wilfrid Lawson gives one of the noblest performances seen in London for a long time.

Shakespeare's contributions to the year's roll of honor are "Measure for Measure" and "Macbeth," both produced in the first place at the Old Vic, though "Macbeth" has now migrated to the New Theater. "Measure for Measure" is a difficult play to manage, because it tends to fall to pieces after the third act, but it has some of Shakespeare's most magnificent speeches, and the tortured conscience of Angelo gave fine opportunities to Mr. Emlyn Williams. Mr. Jay Laurier raises Pompey to the rank of a major (and most amusing) character. And the line, "It is almost clear dawn," which looks so unimportant in print, spoken by the Duke, as he mounts the prison steps, produced its accustomed thrill.

I have always been convinced that "Macbeth" should be one of Shakespeare's theatrically most effective plays. But I had never seen a performance of it that communicated the slightest excitement. That perhaps accounts in part for the tremendous impression made by Mr. Laurence Olivier's interpretation of the chief character. He communicated a feeling of Macbeth's mental anguish almost unbearable in its tension, and his playing of the murder scene, in which he represented Macbeth as more than a little mad, was beyond praise. I have never seen anything grander than this performance.

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Business and Industry

Adequacy of Unemployment Insurance Funds in Slump Queried

Commerce and Finance

Aldrich, Perkins Urge Modification Of Capital Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of Chase National Bank, declared "a prompt and adequate modification of government policy regarding the capital market would make a major contribution to business revival."

The banker made the suggestion in the course of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the bank's stockholders.

He directed sharp criticism at the federal capital gains tax, the undistributed profits tax and the structure of federal regulation affecting securities.

Wants to Be Helpful

Referring to statements he made last October charging excessive thinness of the stock market was due partly to Securities and Exchange Commission rules, he declared "the adequate rectification of this condition of the stock market remains one of the most urgent needs of the capital market of the United States."

Mr. Aldrich said his discussion was offered with "the hope of contributing to the helpful interchange of opinion," now going on between Washington and the business and financial community.

"Taxation for debt retirement," said Mr. Aldrich, "is a source of capital as it returns capital to investors in government securities, who, in general, reinvest in productive enterprises. But for the past few years, and even currently, this source of capital has ceased on balance, and governmental bodies instead have been absorbing the capital of the country through increasing the public debt instead of retiring it."

The capital gains tax "at anything like the high rates of the upper brackets," he charged, "similarly causes the dissipation of capital."

Urging repeal of the undistributed profits tax, Mr. Aldrich asserted it "has dealt a devastating blow" to one of "the most important of all our sources of capital"—reinvestment of corporate profits in corporate enterprise.

Improvement in Sight

Complete recovery from the present recession depends on solution of a number of problems, but already improvement is in sight, James H. Perkins, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, and City Bank Farmers Trust Co., asserted in his report to stockholders.

He listed as causes of the slump stocking-up of inventories last spring, increased cost of production through taxation and added wage burdens, the ending of inflationary support previously given by the Government's deficit financing and "the effect of existing uncertainties in retarding the flow of savings into new industries and private enterprise." He added:

"I do not mean to imply, in presenting these difficult problems, that a resumption of the business recovery will await their complete solution. On the contrary, the correction of inventories is proceeding rapidly in many quarters, and it appears that within a short time this cause of recession will be largely removed.

"The pressure of declining volume and profit is inducing other changes in the direction of greater efficiency and lowered costs which are laying the basis for improvement. But I hold that these are key problems. As progress is made toward solving them the business situation will be proportionately improved."

Taking the situation as a whole, Perkins said, the essential need is for "the co-operative efforts of capital and labor."

"It has become plain that saving is handicapped by present laws, and in my opinion modification of the undistributed earnings tax and the capital gains tax is desirable. We should bear necessary taxation cheerfully, but taxes should be levied so as to preserve the incentive to saving and enterprise."

Price of Copper Raised to 10⅞c

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Company today raised the price of domestic copper ¼ of a cent a pound to 10.87½ cents.

Leading producers still quoted domestic copper at 11 cents a pound, but the spread between smelters and producers—which was as much as a cent a pound a month ago—has narrowed steadily and is now ⅛ of a cent.

Daily Crude Oil Output Drops in Week of Jan. 8

TULSA (AP)—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States showed a drop of 10,523 barrels daily for the week ended Jan. 8, making a total daily output of 3,436,483, the Oil and Gas Journal reported.

In Oklahoma the output increased 4150 barrels daily to a total of 538,825. East Texas had an increase of 850 barrels daily to 492,150 and the State of Texas showed a decline of 3551 barrels daily to 1,375,344.

California had an increase of 5800 barrels daily to an output of 708,800. Kansas production declined 3950 to 162,650 barrels daily, and Louisiana had a drop of 3790 barrels daily to 247,235.

Eastern states, including Michigan, recorded a drop of 1239 barrels daily to 184,889. The Rocky Mountain section had a decline of 2290 to 69,080 barrels daily.

Money in Circulation Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation declined an average of 11 cents per person in December, the Treasury calculated. On December 31, $6,550,546,759 of coin and currency—an average of $50.52 per person—was in circulation, compared with $6,561,321,233, an average of $50.63, on Nov. 30. The average a year ago was $50.78.

Street Sees Recession Giving Severe Test to Security Act

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is much current interest in Wall Street in what is to happen in the next few months to the finances of the unemployment insurance features of the Social Security Act. The pay-roll taxes to finance this official venture began to be collected two years ago but, except in Wisconsin, which is a leader in this sort of thing, it has been so far all income and no outgo. The outgo now begins.

The question is whether the reserves built up in only two years will be sufficient to stand the strain of a business recession which has come unexpectedly soon and is already unexpectedly severe. There was doubt even at the beginning of the experiment whether it would be possible to build up sufficient reserves to meet requirements when they came. But 22 states this month become legally liable to their "insured" workers for unemployment benefits, and the demand will come with speed because the initial prosperity of 1937 greatly increased the number of persons eligible for unemployment insurance, while the concluding quarter of 1937 brought sufficient unemployment to bridge the legally required waiting period and make hundreds of thousands of persons immediately eligible for payments.

Among the 22 states are some where unemployment has already rolled up the heaviest totals, including New York and the New England states (manufacturing), Pennsylvania (mining and manufacturing), West Virginia (mining), and North Carolina (textiles). In addition at least ten more states will become liable to their unemployed in a few months and several more will join the list within the year.

British Experience

It has happened before that unemployment insurance funds have been inadequate. The British unemployment insurance funds ran out during the depression and had to be refilled from the public exchequer, and the inauguration of the Wisconsin system had to be delayed. Chairman Altmeyer of the Social Security Board told the Senate Unemployment Investigating Committee last Tuesday that ". . . if the system had been in effect during the period 1922 through 1929 . . . the reserve accumulated would probably not have carried on beyond 1931. . . ." And the leading indices of business activity have already, since August, declined as far as they declined from the 1929 peak down into early 1931.

When the Social Security Act became law in August, 1935, hardly anybody foresaw that the test would come as early as 1937. In fact the full schedule of payments has just now become effective. During 1936 the tax (payable only by employers, not, like the old-age "insurance" taxes, payable both by employer and employee) was only 1 per cent, and during 1937 only 2 per cent, the full rate going into effect only this year. In consequence, the accumulated funds represent only the equivalent of a single year of taxes ("premiums") at the full rate, and naturally unless the current business recession is almost miraculously reversed in a few months the tax premiums this year will shrink substantially for the simple reason that the pay-rolls on which they are imposed will shrink substantially. Chairman Altmeyer also told the Senate Investigating Committee on Tuesday that "it is no longer necessary to discuss the (Social Security) Act in terms of its promises," but Street opinion thinks differently.

Main difficulty of course in appraising the outlook is that not only does no one know how deep or how long will be the current "recession," but also no one knows how it will affect either the revenues or outlays ("premiums" or "benefits"). Even last year the Social Security Act revenues were somewhat disappointing to the Treasury. Employment since then has fallen sharply, and so, in consequence, must the taxes fall, but no one knows how much. Correspondingly, no one knows or will know for many months how much of the current unemployment will be reflected in requests for insurance benefits.

Not an Actuarial Problem

An unemployment "insurance" system is notoriously not subject to actuarial prediction as is life insurance or the old-age insurance system. It is ironic that the payments fall due for the first time just as unemployment again becomes a pressing problem, as though a new fire-fighting system were finally installed just at the moment a conflagration of unmeasured extent broke out. The clutch must be let in with the engine in high gear. Circumstances have swept away the hope of an intermediate testing period.

The Wall Street Journal on Monday carried a front page story to the effect headed "Unemployment Insurance Payments to 750,000 to Be Started Late This Month by 22 States; Aggregate Total May Hit $7,000,000 Weekly." Text of the article indicates that this estimate is conservative. This would mean $365,000,000 per year outgo. This compares with estimates of the United States Treasury, which holds the funds for these payments, as follows, in millions of dollars.

Unemployment Insurance Funds

On Hand June 30, 1937		313
Received in first six months current fiscal year to Dec. 31 (2 per cent tax)	326	
Officially estimated to be received remaining six months (3 per cent tax)	427	
Total estimated receipts for current fiscal year		753
Total estimated outlay for current fiscal year	100	
Net addition to funds		653
Officially expected to be "on hand" end of fiscal year (i. e. June 30, 1938)		966
Estimated receipts next fiscal year (to end June 30, 1939)	823	
Estimated outlays next fiscal year	250	
Net addition		573
Officially expected to be "on hand" end of next fiscal year (i. e. June 30, 1939)		1539

Insurance Payments

Obviously the Treasury anticipates insurance payments nowhere near as large as $1,000,000 per day. For the current half year it anticipates a shade under $100,000,000 (up to Dec. 31 the states had withdrawn only $1,250,000), or at the rate of $200,000,000 per year, while $1,000,000 per day would make $180,000,000 in this period. And next year it anticipates payments of only $350,000,000.

The Treasury also does not, apparently, take a very serious view of the effect on pay roll tax receipts of the current recession. The estimated receipts for the second half of this year are only 13 per cent less than they would be under the new 3 per cent rate if pay rolls were as large as they were in the July-December half (when the 2 per cent tax rate was still in effect). And for 1938-1939 they are only 16 per cent less.

Washington officials are beginning to talk of the coming unemployment insurance payments as a "cushion" for hard times which will save the federal Treasury some of relief and WPA outlays it would otherwise be asked for. However, this is as broad as it is long. Insurance payments of only $100,000,000 during the current six months and $250,000,000 in the next fiscal year will be hardly a drop in the bucket compared with the relief expenditures made during hard times. The latter even now are running close to $200,000,000 a month.

The Unemployment Outlays

And if unemployment insurance outlays actually did amount to enough to affect straight relief outlays, they would come out of the Federal Treasury just the same as relief. The unemployment insurance "reserves" indicated in the above table as $965,000,000 at the end of next June consist of nothing but United States Treasury series obligations held by the Unemployment Trust Fund—not cash. There is and will be nothing available but I. O. U.'s of the Treasury, which has already borrowed the money and spent it. When, as, and if the states want it back (the law compels them to entrust it to the United States Treasury) the Treasury will have to go out into the highways of the investment world and borrow it—or raise it by taxes.

In his recent budget estimate the President indicated that the bookkeeping deficit of this and the next fiscal year will really be converted into a layman's balance by the Social Security receipts. But if business stays bad and the receipts turn into outlays, a bookkeeping deficit will also be a layman's deficit.

If worst came to worst, in fact, we might even have a bookkeeping surplus while running a layman's deficit. That seems unlikely but in an accounting sense is possible. The paradox of the $47,000,000,000 Old Age Reserve Account is fantastic but faraway. That of the state Unemployment Trust Fund is less striking but much nearer at hand.

Mortgage Bank For Real Estate Urged by Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Establishment by the State of New York of a mortgage bank to aid in imporving the real estate credit situation is urged by Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance, in his annual report, just made available here.

"We still believe that the mortgage bank plan which has proved so efficient in Europe and South America is the best and safest form for the investment of the public's funds in mortgages," Mr. Pink said, recalling that George S. Van Schaick, his predecessor, also had proposed such an institution.

While the State insurance department would support a bill for a mortgage bank in preference to any other form of mortgage legislation, the prospects of action by the New York State Legislature are so doubtful that a complete program of legislation will have to be available for use in case no mortgage bank law is passed, the report says.

"The Insurance Department is of the opinion that a definite decision on the future method of mortgage financing can no longer be delayed," it continues. "With the help of an experienced and able committee, two bills are being drafted. One will provide for the incorporation of mortgage indemnity corporations which may insure whole mortgages and the other for the creation of mortgage debenture corporations which will be permitted to sell debentures secured by all the mortgage collateral and the investments representing capital and surplus funds of such companies."

Mr. Pink stressed it was obvious that the guaranty of whole mortgages was less hazardous than the issuance of certificates against a single large mortgage or a group of mortgages. The purchaser of such mortgage, he indicated, would not have only the security of the property, but the benefit of the guaranty as well. Individuals also would have some part in the selection of their mortgages, and Mr. Pink was of the opinion that many would welcome this opportunity after disappointing experiences with mortgage certificates in the past.

"Provision for the sale of insured whole mortgages under safe conditions would go a long way toward opening the real estate and mortgage market," he continued.

"While institutional investors, such as life insurance companies and savings banks, do not require insured mortgages, individuals who are not experienced in real estate matters do want additional security. Many persons do not wish to bother with the servicing of their mortgages, and they want some assurance that if defaults occur or will not have to assume the entire some other difficulties arise, they risk themselves."

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Venetian Waterways—The Municipality of Venice, Italy, now has under consideration a drastic reorganization of the waterways traffic system including the improvement of the canals to permit navigation by motorboats and a system of oneway traffic on the canals reserved for motorboats. It is further proposed that the Grand Canal be reserved for gondolas and that motorboats and small steamers be prohibited from traversing the canals. The canals which will be reserved for one-way motorboat traffic are the so-called "principal canals" which connect important traffic centers of the city.

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Ethiopian Coffee—Ethiopian coffee has made its appearance in the Italian markets. The report declares that 50,000 quintals had been assigned to the markets for 1937. The statement is made that these shipments of Ethiopian coffee for the Italian markets have been authorized merely for the purpose of allowing Italian coffee drinkers to sample the Ethiopian product. It is officially declared that no permanent shift from South American and other coffees to the Ethiopian product is being considered.

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Italian Silk Trade—The Italian silk industry, with 676 establishments registered, produced 3,258,606 pounds of raw silk during the first eight months of 1937 compared with 2,784,523 pounds produced during the like period of 1936. Italian exports of silk during the first nine months of 1937 were valued at about $11,450,000 compared with about $6,312,788 during the like period of 1936.

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Italy's Rice Crop—The rice crop of Italy for the year 1937 has been estimated at 687,200 metric tons compared with 691,840 tons in the preceding year. The quality of the 1937 crop is reported to be somewhat inferior to that produced during 1936. Cold weather affected the crop in certain districts and the harvesting was carried on under most unfavorable conditions. Stocks of rice of the 1936 crop were practically exhausted about one month in advance of the time that the harvesting of the 1937 crop was started, with a result that the new campaign commenced without reserve stocks.

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Greek Tourist School—The Greek Government has opened a Tourist Trade Training School to teach hotel management and educate generally the employees of private tourist bureaus and of the Government departments dealing with tourists. The Prime Minister, who spoke at the opening of the school, pointed out that there is no better way for a nation to gain sympathy and understanding abroad than through the treatment accorded foreign tourists.

* * *

Greek Olive Crop—The estimated olive and olive oil crop in Greece for the 1937-38 season will amount to 18,989,430 gallons of olives and 42,618,980 gallons of olive oil. During the first six months of 1937 exports of olives from Greece amounted to 6278 metric tons and olive oil amounted to 2,334,857 metric tons, of which 1202 metric tons of olives and 777,431 metric tons of olive oil were consigned to the United States.

* * *

Greek Motor Tax—The Government of Greece recently inaugurated a motor vehicle tax based on mileage. The tax was designed as a further step in the Government program of controlling highway transportation and also as a means of deriving additional revenue from the operation of motor vehicles. The tax is applied to motor buses or passenger cars for hire as well as private passenger cars operated beyond a specified radius of the place of registration of the vehicle on highways exploited by the Government on a monopoly basis.

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Spanish Potash Trade—Spanish potash properties, including mines and warehouses, have been taken over by former employees and are being operated on a "collectivized" basis. Spain's most important mines, the report states, are located in the neighborhood of Barcelona which now has become the seat of the Republican Government. While Spain's potash industry is of comparatively recent development, mining having begun in 1925, it had, prior to the outbreak of the revolution, become an important factor in world markets.

* * *

Bulgarian Rose Oil—Notwithstanding Bulgaria's efforts to restrict rose acreage in order to bring production of rose oil in line with world requirements, the output of flowers and oil during the year 1937 was considerably larger than in 1936. The area planted to rose during the 1937 season was recorded at 15,250 acres or 590 acres less than in 1936, but due to favorable weather conditions the yield of flowers increased from 21,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds and the yield of oil from 4860 to 6270 pounds.

* * *

Portuguese Cork—During the first eight months of 1937 Portugal exported 30,389,372 kilograms of cork shavings to the United States, compared with 17,346,541 kilograms during the like period of 1936. The United States continued as the principal foreign market for unmanufactured cork from Portugal and favorable gains in exports to this country were reflected.

General Electric's Orders Up 28 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Schenectady

Orders received by General Electric for 1937 amounted to $379,273,691 compared with $296,748,219 in 1936, an increase of about 28 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced.

Fourth quarter orders amounted to $73,997,063, as against $84,857,181 in corresponding period last year. For the first nine months, however, orders totaled $305,276,556 compared with $211,891,038 for the same period of 1936.

Mr. Swope said the increase in orders for the year was noted in every major department of the company.

U. S. Not to Borrow Money This Month Or Desterilize Gold

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury will not borrow "new money" or desterilize gold during January, Secretary Morgenthau announces.

He said the Treasury had enough money to meet current needs and that the only securities to be issued during the month would be the regular weekly $50,000,000 issue of Treasury bills, whose proceeds would be used to pay off other bills maturing during the month. This means the federal debt will not change materially during the month.

His announcements laid to rest, at least temporarily, rumors that the Treasury might use some of the $1,222,000,000 worth of gold in its inactive fund to finance relief or other expenditures. This gold was bought during the last year with borrowed money under a policy intended to prevent the inflow of foreign gold from inflating the American credit structure.

If the Treasury chose to desterilize some of this gold, it could issue gold certificates against the metal, deposit the certificates in the Federal Reserve banks and get spendable cash. The cash could be used either to pay off part of the national debt or to reduce the amount of money that the Treasury may have to borrow from the public to pay relief and other expenses.

The Secretary's decision not to borrow "new money" caused slight surprise because a month ago he told reporters that during this month the Treasury might borrow in anticipation of June tax receipts.

Chile Makes Small Bond Offer; Council Advises Rejection

NEW YORK (AP)—The official Chilean agency for the amortization of the Republic of Chile's public debt has announced a 1938 payment of $7.86 per $1000 bond would be made on the 13 direct and guaranteed external dollar loans of the republic.

This payment on issues which went into default in 1931 and 1932 contrasts with $6.05 per $1000 bond in 1937 and $4.75 in 1936. Total receipts of the agency in 1937 available for debt service were reported here as $6,106,751, as against $4,919,573 in 1936. Fifty per cent of this amount is being applied to the interest payment and the balance is being applied to purchase and retirement of $13,198,500 of dollar bonds outstanding and to a lesser amount of sterling and Swiss franc bonds.

The amount of Chilean dollar bonds currently outstanding is around $220,000,000.

On the heels of the Chilean agency's 1938 payment proposal came a statement from the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., urging holders not to accept the offer.

The council said the offer amounted to only ¾ of 1 per cent interest. Chile, it declared, could have offered holders "twice as much."

The council added that while offering only a nominal interest payment, Chile has spent $7,500,000 in the open market, repatriating $46,500,000, face value, of her bonds at the prevailing low prices.

Canadian National Bonds Subscribed

OTTAWA (CP)—Finance Minister Dunning announced that $50,000,000 government guaranteed Canadian National Railway bonds had been subscribed in one hour and 15 minutes after the books opened. The bonds were allotted as follows: $20,000,000 four-year two per cent and $30,000,000 13-year three per cent.

Priced at 99.25, the four-year issue will yield approximately 2.20 per cent, while the 13-year maturity, at 97, will yield approximately 3.29 per cent.

The four-year issue will be noncallable but the 13-year issue will be callable, as a whole only, at the option of the Canadian National, on or after Dec. 15, 1945. The shorter term bonds are dated Jan. 15, 1938, and the 13-year bonds Dec. 15, 1937.

Bond Listings on Exchange Increase in Market Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported there were 1376 bond issues listed on the exchange as of Jan. 1 with a total par value of $47,694,471,418 and a total market value of $42,782,348,673.

The last report as of Dec. 1, 1937, showed 1375 bond issues aggregating $47,175,452,551 par value with a market value on that date of $42,109,154,661.

New Haven Protective Body

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that a protective committee for holders of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad preferred stock was privileged to intervene in the railroad's reorganization proceedings. The committee is headed by Harry W. Harrison of Philadelphia.

World Production Of Silver Reaches New High in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—World silver production in 1937 established a new record of 276,000,000 ounces against the former peak of 261,000,000 set in 1929, Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, estimated in their annual review of the market for this metal.

Mexico was premier producer, with a total of 88,000,000 ounces; the United States second with 68,400,000; South America third, 32,300,000, and Canada fourth with 24,300,000, while the rest of the world combined produced 63,000,000.

Reviewing price history for the year, the survey noted that fluctuations in New York were the narrowest on record, the spread between the high and low official quotations having been only 2 cents an ounce, compared with 5 cents in 1936. In London the range was reduced to 3 5-16 pence from 3 15-16 pence.

Market Steady

"The steadiness of the market," the review said, "can be definitely ascribed to the silver policy pursued by the United States Government. In support of this statement we call attention to the weakness which developed in foreign markets in December, when uncertainty arose as to the continuance of the same policy after the end of the year.

"Exclusive of Treasury purchases, the demand during 1937 was far short of the supply.

"On the other hand, upward movements of the market above the government rate were short-lived because of lack of official support at the higher figure."

The review estimated a total of 31,500,000 ounces of silver were used during 1937 by the arts and crafts of the United States and Canada, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1936, despite the decline in business in the final quarter.

Percentage Increases

"Among the more important classifications, from the consumption standpoint," the review continued, "the percentage increases were as follows: sterling silverware, 25 per cent; silver plated ware, 20 per cent; motion pictures, 10 per cent.

"In the purely industrial field, special silver products and alloys, developed by research during past years, have been put to a widespread and increasing use. These comprise brazing alloys principally, but also include silver powders, sintered products and silver-clad metals. We estimate the amount of silver used in such materials during the past year at 4,000,000 ounces, an increase of about 35 per cent over the 1936 figure."

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez disclosed that the United States had agreed to purchase 5,000,000 ounces of silver from Mexico each month in 1938 in addition to 35,000,000 ounces contracted for previously.

He said the new purchases were on the same basis as last year—that is, at prices the Treasury fixes by daily bids in the New York market, which at present is 45 cents an ounce. (The price for domestic silver in the United States was fixed at 64.64 cents an ounce by President Roosevelt a week ago. Previously it was 77.57 cents.)

Cotton Cloth Demand Suddenly Expands and Price Is Firmer

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Following a week of moderate fitful trading, primary cotton goods markets became suddenly very active yesterday as the new buying movement predicted so confidently last week by experienced gray goods merchandisers swung into action. Demand for print cloths came in heavy volume from a number of large operators, who early in the day placed orders for several million yards for delivery during April, May and June at prices an eighth higher than had been currently paid for spots.

Later, February and March deliveries were moved up to this same price level and by the close last evening print cloth prices had advanced an eighth on most of the standard constructions without noticeably slowing the volume of demand. Sales for the day were said to total around 20,000,0000 yards, mostly confined to standard print cloth constructions, though the balance of the market continued firm but not greatly active.

Prints Moderately Active

There was intermittent trading in print cloths, with standard 4 yard 80 squares moving at 6⅜ cents for spot and near-by shipment. Second hand sales at 6¼ were reported but the supply of goods at that figure was quickly taken up. On long forward shipments, 6½ cents was the quotation.

Fair trading was reported on 39-inch, 4.75 yard, 68 x 72's but the price did not change much, quick deliveries from first hands moved at 5⅛ cents. Forward shipments through April and May were held at 5¼ cents.

Smart trading in 38½-inch, 5.35 yard, 64 x 60's was reported at 4⅝ cents with some of the better mills asking 4¾ cents. On 32-inch 6.50 yard 64 x 60's there were sales at 4 cents flat, while the 27-inch goods of the same count sold at 3⅝ cents. The trading in the narrow widths was very active.

Sheetings proved generally quiet. The movement of goods into distributing channels preparatory to the January white goods sales has been considerable. All sorts of goods moving over the domestics counters in the retail stores are said to have found a ready demand, and the action of some of the larger stores in putting out sheets of standard, well-recognized brands at $1 to $1.25 each is expected to send sales volume to new high marks. The policy of pricing goods to the consumer on a very narrow profit margin if taken in quantity is said to be moving a tremendous volume of such goods during the current buying wave.

Heavier Goods Slow

Carded broadcloths have not been so very active, though the price quotations are still unchanged with 5-yard, 80x60s moving at 5 cents and the 37-inch, 4.10 yard, 100x60s at 6¾ cents. Combed broadcloths are moving in only a very minor way.

The heavier types of goods were rather slow this week, there being but little doing on Osnaburgs and only very slight business being put through on drills and twills. Sateens are also slow.

In colored yarn goods, there is said to be a very good demand for denims which have been repriced this week on a basis of 11c for standard 2.20s. It made possible a new low price on overalls, and thus gave the retailers a chance to retail them at $1 a pair and still make a little profit.

Fine goods continued very firm as to prices, but not greatly active as to actual trading.

Aluminum Co. Keeps Output Up Despite Big Drop in Orders

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Roy A Hunt, president of the Aluminum Company of America, asserted that the current business recession can be stemmed more quickly if both industry and government will state exactly what they are going to do about it.

Mr. Hunt said that the Aluminum Company has not curtailed its production of ingot, despite a 60 per cent decline in orders during the past three months, and that the company would continue a $26,000,000 expansion program announced in April of 1936.

He added:

"The company is doing its part by maintaining a steady program of production of aluminum ingot, even though demand for aluminum products is curtailed and there is a dearth of orders.

"In the lean years after 1929, the Aluminum Company of America followed this general policy, maintaining production greatly in excess of shipments until it had accumulated a stock of more than 300,000,000 pounds of aluminum—literally acres of it—a total of more than three times the average annual shipments during that period and about one third more than its entire shipments in the boom year of 1929."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition

December 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$17,290,626.21	
Due from Banks	13,727,647.58	
United States Government Securities	8,755,849.68	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	13,858,637.39	
State and Municipal Securities	1,626,707.44	
Demand Loans	5,871,185.68	
		$61,130,653.98
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		6,677,730.58
Other Loans		12,323,684.58
Other Securities		3,368,109.09
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$4,631,608.47	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,546,424.36	
		85,184.11
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		250,000.00
Other Assets		92,069.43
TOTAL		$83,927,431.77

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$74,306,844.00	
Time	1,526,808.49	
		$75,833,652.49
Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	746,327.70	
		6,746,327.70
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$269,689.53	
Contingencies	430,000.00	
Dividend Payable January 3, 1938	80,000.00	
		779,689.53
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$5,114,186.41	
Less Amount in Portfolio	4,546,424.36	
		567,762.05
TOTAL		$83,927,431.77

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $4,021,563.35 are secured by pledged assets totaling $4,531,226.46.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 1,827,510
1938 volume to date 9,678,150
1937 volume to date 16,790,365

New York Stocks Hold Generally To Narrow Range

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Armament shares attracted renewed buying interest in the stock market today, but prices generally drifted in a narrow range.

Moderate losses and gains were about evenly distributed, though the list at the approach of the final hour of trading. Dealings were slower as the new year advance tapered and ran at the rate of about 1,400,000 for the day.

Power and light issues stepped up after a hesitant start as officials of important companies in this line conferred with the President at midday and hopes were revived that a truce between the Administration and this industry might eventuate.

Mixed Losses

Inclined to give ground most of the day—some eventually received support—were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Western Union, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., Loew's, U. S. Gypsum, Paramount, American Telephone, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific.

Tending to do better were North American, Laclede Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Santa Fe, Yellow Truck, Mack Truck, Dome, McIntyre, St. Joseph Lead, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Budd Manufacturing, common and preferred, Best & Co. and Canada Dry.

Western Union was depressed by a November earnings statement revealing a net loss of nearly $31,000, the first since 1932. Along with other corporations, the telegraph concern reflected a sag in business and higher costs.

Aircrafts held fairly well as the prospects of expanded armaments continued as a factor in this group. Glenn L. Martin, president of the aviation concern bearing his name, told the Aeronautical Association airplane orders this year should top 1937 by 25 per cent.

Bonds Unsettled

A break in Japanese bonds and renewed declines in some speculative rail issues helped unsettle the bond market today and checked earlier recovery tendencies in many corporate obligations.

Losses in the Japan group in late trading ranged to 4 and 5 points in what apparently was an unfavorable reaction to reports formal war might be declared on China in the Far Eastern conflict. Among the heaviest losers were Japan 6½s and 5½s, Tokyo City 5s and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s.

Liquidation in rails centered in Erie and Baltimore & Ohio loans, resulting in losses running to nearly 7 points in a few infrequently traded issues, such as Erie first 4s. Several Erie liens were freely offered, notably the 5s of 1975.

Better-grade corporate bonds mostly held to a narrow path in quiet trading and some pushed ahead for moderate gains. Lehigh Valley coal bonds expanded previous rally gains.

NEW YORK, Jan 11 (AP)—A late pickup in demand for utilities and metal shares bolstered the curb market today.

Newmont Mining extended an early morning advance to 3 points. American Gas & Electric was 1 higher and a long list of fractional gains ruled among the active issues during the fourth hour. Included were Columbia Oil & Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Pennroad, Pioneer Gold and Standard Power & Light.

Montgomery Ward was backward, dropping 2 points, and fractional losses were shown in Pan American Airways, Aluminum Co. and St. Regis Paper.

Du Pont Holding Company Must Pay $2,069,822 Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Alamous Securities, Inc., a corporation formed by Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., failed in the Supreme Court today in an effort to escape paying the Federal Government $2,069,822 taxes for 1931 and 1932.

The tribunal refused to review a decision against the corporation by the board of tax appeals and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Copper shares were strong in today's stock market on the continued improvement in metal prices and silver issues sold higher being influenced by American buying of that metal. Oils, rubbers and industrials also improved together with aircraft, electrical securities and British funds held steady.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in the Bourse, rentes closing 70 centimes lower to 75 up and bank of France issue lost 115 francs. Industrials were generally heavy, especially electrical issues. Suez Canal gained more than 200 francs and Royal Dutch moved 70 francs higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ¼d. higher to ½d. lower. Prices advanced early on reports of English and German buying, but reacted following easiness in North American prices today.

Brown, Anthony & Co.

H. Henry Anthony and W. M. Forgraves, doing business as Brown, Anthony & Co., filed bankruptcy schedule in federal court in Boston. Liabilities were $163,730 and assets $70,030. There were no secured claims. Unsecured claims amounted to $117,505. A creditors' bankruptcy petition was filed in federal court on Oct. 29 last.

Leases Textile Mills

RICHMOND, Va. — Harold E. Smith, secretary of a silk hosiery manufacturing concern of Philadelphia, said operations would begin within 60 days at the plant of the Victoria Textile Mills, Inc., at Berryville, Va., which has been obtained by lease.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	36	36	36	— ⅝
65	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Jan 3
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	56½	55⅝	56½	+ ¼
8¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	36	1½	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
5⅝	1	Alleghany	15	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+2½
50¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	17½	17	17½	+ ½
50	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14	14	14	Jan 6
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅞
45⅝	13	Allen Indust. (1)	5	20⅝	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust. (1)	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝
256½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	175½	174	175¼	+ ¼
17⅞	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	18	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	67	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	53½	53½	53½	+1½
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	27	51¾	50	51⅝	+ ⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	+1⅛
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	40	3½	3⅛	3	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	18	66½	66	66¼	— ¼
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	4	66	66	66	Jan 10
41⅝	18	Am Bank Note (¼e)	4	15	14⅝	15	+
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	8	41½	40¾	41	— ½
121	62	Am Can (4)	7	82	81⅞	82	
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	163¼	163	163	Jan 8
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
104¼	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	48	48	48	—1
33¾	11¼	Am Ch'&Cable (1½g)	8	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 7
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	5	8	8	8	+ ½
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	4	13	13	13	
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	7	16½	16¼	16½	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	39	4¾	4	4¼	+ ¼
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	5	18	18	18	Jan 10
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	5	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	15	4¼	4	4⅛	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	25	24	25	Jan 10
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	37	37	37	Jan 10
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	5⅝	Am International	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	18	22¾	22	22¾	+1
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	4	69¾	66	69¾	+2¾
29⅝	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	12	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
13⅝	3	Am M & Met	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	21	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1⅜
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	74	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅜g)	5	39	37½	39	+1¼
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68⅜g)	19	31¾	30½	31½	+ ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	23	13½	13⅜	+13½	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	20	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	76	75½	76	+ ½
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	20½	20	20	+1
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	99	56⅜	55	56⅜	+ ⅝
184	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jan 10
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	39	34½	33¼	34¼	+ ¼
26½	7⅝	Am Stores	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅝
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	31	30½	30⅞	+1⅞
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jan 10
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 8
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	149	147¾	149	
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71	70	71	Jan 10
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¼	139	139¼	
20⅞	4¼	Am Type Founders	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	44	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
107	52	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ½
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	12	33½	33	32⅞	— ⅝
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	87	8¼	7⅞	8½	— ⅛
79⅝	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	357	36¾	35⅝	36¾	+ ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	2	50	49¾	49¾	+1¾
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	19	18	18	
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	+4
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	52	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	68	68	68	+ ½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	7	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7¼	7	7	+ ¼
17⅝	2⅝	Artloom	9	5	4⅞	5	
24⅞	6	Assd Dry Goods	77	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅝
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Jan 7
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	4	35	35	35	Jan 10
54¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	49	41¼	40	40½	+ ⅝
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	10	70¼	69¾	70	— ¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	3	27	26	26	
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	9	14¼	14	14	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	16	22¼	21⅝	22	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	105	105	105	Jan 10
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
94	38	Atlas Powd (3⅜g)	8	48	47	47	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+1½
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	32	6¼	5⅞	6½	+ ½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	53	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	35	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	— ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	43	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	14	13¾	13½	13½	
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅝	10½	Barber Co (1g)	17	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	10	10	10	Jan 10
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	36	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	9	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	17	17	Jan 10
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 6
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	98	97½	98	Jan 10
15¾	8⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	11	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	+ ⅞
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	54	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	9	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	13	36	34	36	+2¾
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	217	65⅞	63¾	65⅞	+ ⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	97½	97¼	97¼	
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	11	27½	27	27½	+2⅝
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅝
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	21	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	91	34¾	33¼	34⅝	+ ⅞
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	12	29¾	29	29	
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅝
28	16	Borden (1.60)	31	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	16	28¼	27¾	28	— ¼
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
4½	½	Botany C M A	8	⅞	¾	¾	
35⅝	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	4	22	22	22	Jan 10
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (3½g)	18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	15⅝	14½	15	— ¼
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	
47	8	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	32½	32½	32½	Jan 10
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	34	8	7⅞	8	— ⅝
53		Bkln-Man Tr	21	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅝
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	16	21½	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Jan 10
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	7	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
14⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg	117	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅝
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	31	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	9	20	19½	20	+ ½
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	12	31	29¾	30⅞	+1⅛
18⅝	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	11	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	7	20½	19¼	19¾	— ⅝
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	9¼	9	9¼	+2
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅝
36¼	18¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	16	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	10	11¼	11	11¼	+1⅛
34⅝	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½)	12	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¾
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	75	2½	2¼	2½	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	75	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
37⅞	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	13	15½	15	15½	
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	126	17¼	16⅛	17	+1⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	38	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	32½	32½	32½	+1½
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6	6	6	Jan 10
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅝
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	9	95	91½	93	—1
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	12	55½	54¾	54¾	— ¾
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	4	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	25	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ ⅞
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 4
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	1	23½	24½	23½	— ½
30½	24	Cent Aguire (3.38g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	6	11	9¾	11	Jan 10
24¾	4	Cent Violetta (½g)	5	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ¼
14⅝	2½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 10
66⅝	24½	Cerro de Pas (4)	45	46½	44¾	45⅝	— ¼
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	10	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	30⅝	30⅞	30½	+ ¼
48	5	Checker Cab	6	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	22	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+3
4⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
13½	3	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Chi & N W	23	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	6	5½	5	5½	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	14	14	14	+1
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	26	1	¾	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	78	1⅝	1⅝	1½	— ⅝
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	7	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 8
3⅝	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
27½	6½	Chi Tell Cab (1½g)	1	12	12	12	+2
23⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 10
18⅝	3	Childs Co	15	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ½
136¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	368	60	57¾	59¾	+ ⅝
21⅝	12	City Ice & F (2)	3	13½	13½	13½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	2	City Stores	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan 8
46	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅝
48½	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	5	26½	25⅞	26¼	Jan 10
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	12	39⅝	39	39	— ⅝
30⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	9	15⅛	15	15	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (2a)	2	131	131	131	+1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
35¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	21	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (8c)	5	27	26½	26¾	+ ½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	11	10	10⅛	10	+ ⅜
32	10¾	Columb Br A (1.25g)	10	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.25g)	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅝
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45e)	132	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	77	77	77	+3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅝
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	5	33	33	33	+3
138⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	9	76	75	76	
69¼	30⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	11	37½	37	37½	+ ⅝
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	17	42½	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
31¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	95	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅞
4½	1	Comwlth & Sou	95	2	1½	2	
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (.7)	4	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
19½	4½	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	Jan 10
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	24	24	24	+ ¼
19¼	7½	Consumers Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	39	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	71	24⅞	24	24½	— ⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	95¼	95	95	
5¾	1	Consol Film	5	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ¼
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	5½	5½	5½	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	52	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	44	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	8	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	21	21	21	+4
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	Jan 3
37⅞	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	21	18	14⅝	15	+ ½
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	13	14¼	13½	14	— ⅛
8¼	1	Cont Baking B	3	2½	2½	2½	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	+1½
69½	37½	Cont Can (3)	10	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	
28¾	5½	Cont Dia Pib	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	31½	31	31½	+1¼
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	20	1⅛	1½	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	41	34⅝	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
38⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	8	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	6	64¼	63⅞	64¼	
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	7	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	20	26¾	25¾	26	
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	95	95	95	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p.m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s '46-43	107.13	107.13	107.13
15	3¼s '46-44	107.11	107.11	107.11
10	3¼s '47-45	104.5	104.4	104.4
19	3¼s '48	102.30	102.30	102.30
5	4¼s '52-47	117.4	116.31	116.31
15	4¼s '53-48	102.12	102.11	102.12
2	2¾s '54-51	99.30	99.27	99.27
2	3s '55-51	101.16	101.16	101.16
12	2¾s '60-55	104.13	104.13	104.13
11	2¾s '59-56	102.6	102.3	102.3
		101.4	101.3	101.4

Federal Farm Mtg.

50	3s '47-42	104.9	104.9	104.9

Home Owners Loan

11	2¾s '49-39	102	102	102
1	3s '52-44	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s'47	92	92	92
5	Alleghany 5s'44	73	72¾	73
5	Alleghany 5s'49	64	64	64
17	Allegh Ld 5s'50st	25½	24¾	24¾
4	Allied Val 4s'42	100	100	100
7	Allied Strs 4½s'50	91	91	91
25	Allis Chalm 4s'53	86¾	86	86¾
34	Am&ForPR 5s 2030	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	AmG&Elec deb 6s'49	57	56½	57
7	Am Inv 4½s'49	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
7	Am T&T 3½s'43	98½	98¼	98¼
15	Am T&T 3¼s'66	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101½	101½	101½
1	Am W W 6s'75	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	AnacondaCop4½s'50	95	95	95
103	Ang C Nitra deb '67	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2	Ann Arbor 4s'95	30	30	30
3	Arm Del 4s'57	40	40	40
2	Atl Gu 1st 5s'45	94½	94	94
35	AT&SF 4s'95	94⅝	94½	94½
	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	109⅝	109¼	109½
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103½	103⅛	103½
20	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	104½	104	104½
4	AT&SF 2d 4s L'48	106½	106½	106½
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	112¼	112¼	112¼
28	A C Line 1st 4s'52	103½	103½	103½
18	ACL cll 4s'52	93	92	92
4	A C Line 5s'45	75½	75	75
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	87¼	87¼	87¼
19	B&O rfg 6s'95	29	29	29
27	B&O 1st 5s'48	44	42	42
11	B&O rfg 5s'95	61	58	60
1	B&O 5s'96 P	37½	37½	37½
14	B&O 5s 2000 D	36½	36½	36½
8	B&O cv 4½s'60	35½	35½	35½
37	B&O 4s'48	32½	32	32½
1	B&O&PLE&WV '41	63½	61	61
31	B&O 5s S W '50	60	60	60
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	49½	49½	49½
2	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Bell TP 5s '48 B	112½	112½	112½
2	Beth St 3¾s '56	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
10	Bost&Me 5s '67	95	95	95
5	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	40	39½	40
1	Bost&Me 5s '55	36	36	36
4	BotCONMills 6½s '34	40	39½	40
17	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
88	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	56¾	54	56¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	72½	72	72
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	94	94	94
34	Buf Gen 4½s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
31	Buf R&P 4½s '57	111	110¼	111
11	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	41½	40	40
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	55½	55½	55½
12	Samuel Sur 7s'42 ct	104	104	104
5	Can Nat Ry 5s '75	12½	12	12½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119	119	119
8	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8	Nat Ry 4¾s'55	119	119	119
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116¾	116¾	116¾
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	114	114	114
16	Can Pac 8s '54	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	103	103½	103
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	102	102	102
21	Can Pac 4s perp	98	98	98
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2	Can Foundry 5s '41	83	83	83
3	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	68	68	68
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅛	97½	98⅛
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73½	73½	73½
5	Certain-td 5½s'48	95½	95	95¼
1	C & Ohio cn 5s'39	64	63¾	64
17	C&O 4½s '92	105¾	105½	105¾
5	C&O 3½s'96 D	120	120	120
2	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1	Chi &Alton 3s '49	115	115	115
7	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	26¼	26¼	26¼
8	CB&Q 4½s'77	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
39	CB&Q gen 4s '58	105	104⅝	104½
3	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	108¾	108⅛	108¼
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	110	110	110
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17½	17	17
24	Chi Gt West 4s '59	16	16	16
31	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	18¼	17¾	18
23	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13¼	12¾	12¾
2	CM&SP 4¾s '89	4½	4½	4½
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	33	33	33
3	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	32	32	32
74	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	21½	21½	21½
20	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7½	6¾	6¾
11	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	11⅝	11½	11½
3	CRI & P 4½s'52A	9½	9	9
1	CRI & P 4½s'32A	8½	8	8½
12	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5	5
1	C R I & P 5s '88	19½	19	19
1	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	9½	9½	9½
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
6	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91⅝	91	91
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
5	Childs Co 5s '43	64	64	64
7	Cinn Gas & El 3½s 66	103½	103½	103½
13	CinUnTerm 5s '97C	107⅝	107½	107⅝
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	70¼	70¼	70¼
13	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	89½	88½	89½
4	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	104½	104¼	104½
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100	100	100
8	CleUnTermv4½s'77C	92	91½	92
4	Col P & I 5s '43	101	101	101
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96	96½
12	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	93	93
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
42	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96⅝	97
4	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100	100½
1	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Con Edis 3½s '46	104	104	104
6	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107	107½
25	Con Oil 3½s '51	99½	99	99
1	Consum Pw 4½s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Consum Pw 3½s '70	102	102	102
1	Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	40¼	40¼	40¼
3	Del&Hud 4s'43	51	50	51
3	Del P&L 4½s '71	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8	D&E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Den GE 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
1	D&R G 4s '36	14	14	14
2	D&RG West 5s '55	7½	7½	7½
8	D&RGWest 5s '78	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	10	10	10
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	108	107½	107½
18	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
52	Erie rfg 5s '67	101	100	101
114	Erie rfg 5s '75	27½	25½	25½
17	Erie gen 4s 1st 4s '90	27½	25	25¼
15	Erie cv 4s '53 A	39½	38	38
4	Erie cv 4s '53 B	32	30	30
2	Erie&Jer 6s '55	32	31½	31½
3	Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	83½	83½	83½
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
2	Fed Sug 6s '42 ct	98⅝	98½	98½
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74	67	66	66
2	Francis Sug 6s '56	7	6⅝	6⅝
4	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	47	47	47
2	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Gia-Car&Nor 6s '34	55¼	55¼	55¼
10	Goodrich A 4½s '56	20	20	20
15	Goodrich 6s '65	98	97½	98
5	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	103	103	103
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98½	98½	98½
32	Gt Nor 1st 4s '76	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	103	102½	102½
7	Gulf M&N 5s '50	95	94½	95
3	Gulf St Util 4s '66	80½	80½	80½
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5	Hocking V 4½s '99	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	119	119	119
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	53½	53½	53½
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	30½	30½	30½
11	Ill Cen 4s '55	45	44	44
16	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	48	46	46
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	38¼	37½	37½
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	54½	54½	54½
8	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	45	45
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	41½	41½	41½
8	Interb R Tr 6s '32	104	104	104
65	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	20	19⅝	20
9	Interlake Iron 4s '47	51¼	51	51¼
1	Int Gt or IsNt 6s '52	80	79½	79½
31	Int Hydro El 6s '44	18¾	18¾	18¾
12	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71⅞	71½	71½
9	Int Paper 6s '55	47½	47½	47½
33	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	78½	77⅝	78½
7	Int T&T 4½s '52	89⅝	89½	89⅝
21	Int T&T 5s '55	58	57½	58
2	Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	62½	61⅝	62
10	K C South 5s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	K C Term 4s '60	63¼	63	63
4	Keith B F 6s '46	63½	63½	63½
5	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	83½	83	83
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	78	78	78
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
12	Lac Gas 5½s '53	100	100	100
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	58½	58½
6	L&NMS 3½s '97	58	58	58
16	Lautaro Nit inc '75	10¼	10	10¼
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '53	32	31¾	32
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	95½	95	95½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	44½	44½	44½
80	Lehigh VVal 5s 2003	40	39	39
7	Leh Val 4s 2003	38⅝	38	38½
7	Liquid Carb 4s'47	29½	29½	29½
8	Loews 3½s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	98½	98⅝	98½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	72	72	72
3	Lou&Nash 4½s' 2003	101½	101½	101½
1	Lou&N Knx&C 4'55	95	95	95
7	Lou&N Jt M 4s'52	111¼	111¼	111¼
7	Lou Gas & El 5½s'5	80	80	80
19	Manhat Ry 4s'90	103⅝	102⅞	102⅞
2	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	28½	28½	28½
1	Marion St Shov 6s'47	27	27	27
12	Markt St Ry 7s'40	76	76	76
2	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99½	99½	99½
11	Mead Corp 4s'45 A	98¼	98	98¼
2	Met Ed 4½s'68	98	98	98
12	MilerRy&L 5s'61 B	100	100	100
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101	100⅝	101
1	M&P&SMar 5½s'40	100	100	100
9	M&P&SMar 5½s'42	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	M&P&SSM cn 4s'38	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
31	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	46½	46½	46½
9	Mo Pac 3½s'46	23½	23½	23½
19	Mo Pac 5s'77 P	8½	6	6
1	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2	Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	21½	21½	21½
29	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22	22	22
13	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	23⅝	23½	23½
2	Mob & Ohio 5s'53	7¾	7½	7¾
2	Mob &SO 4½s'77	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Mon WPPaSv 4½s'60	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	MonWPaPub Sv 6s'65	103¼	103	103¼
8	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	83	83	83
1	Mot & Essex 4½s'55	90½	90½	90½
40	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	83½	83½	83½
6	Nat Dist Pr 4¾s'45	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2	Natl Steel 4s'65	106½	106½	106½
2	NJ Pow&Lt 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
3	N O Gt Nor 5s'83	107	107	107
4	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	83	83	83
2	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	96½	96½	96½
1	NO TexAM 5s'38 A	98½	98½	98½
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	28	28	28
15	NYC 4½s 2013 A	72	72½	72½
5	NYC sn 4s'98	65⅝	65¼	65¼
10	NYC 3¾s'46	79½	79¼	79¼
4	NYC 3½s'52	91	91	91
28	NYC&StL 4½s 2013	83	83	83
35	NYC&HR 3½s'97	65½	64⅝	64⅝
7	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	93½	93½	93⅝
12	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	58	58	58
4	NY Con Co 5s'38	101	101	101
13	NY Dock Co 4s'51	46½	46½	46½
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	49½	48½	48½
3	NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	NYNH&H ctf 6s'40	32	32	32
1	NYNH&H 4½s'67	35	35	35
3	NYNH&H 4s'55	22½	22½	22½
2	NYNH&H 4s'56	20½	20½	20½
2	NYNH&H 5½s'57	20	20	20
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5	NY StW gen 5s '40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
7	NY Tel 3½s '67	105	105	105
13	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	6	6
27	Norf & W 4s '96	94½	94½	94½
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
4	Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
8	Nor Pac 4s '97	91½	91	91½
22	Nor Pac 3s 2047	61½	61½	61½
5	Ohio Ed 6s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Ohio El 3¾s '72	96½	96½	96½
1	Ohio P S 7s'47	109 7-32	109 7-32	109 7-32
1	Okla G & E 3¾s '66	106½	106½	106½
4	Okla G & E 4s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	100⅝	100½	100½
5	Or-Wash RR & Nav 4s'61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	Otis Steel 4½s '52	74	74	74
11	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
1	Pac G & E 4½s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Panhandle P L 4s'52	109½	109½	109½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100½	100½
3	Parmelee T 6s '44	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Penn Ch & Del 4½s '77	44½	44½	44½
10	Penn P & L 4½s '81	104½	104½	104½
4	Pen Co 4s '63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99⅞	99⅞
11	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100½	100½	100½
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	88½	88	88
1	Pen RR 4½s '94 E	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pen RR 4s '48	101	101	101
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	113½	113½	113½
34	Pen RR 3½s '52	94	94	94
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	88⅝	88	88
28	Phila Rapid Tran 6s '62	78	78	78
6	Phila Co 5s '53	107½	106½	106½
13	Phil Elec 3½s '67	93½	93½	93½
10	Phil Read C & I 6s '49	105½	105	105½
1	Pb Read C & I 5s '73	51½	51½	51½
2	Philippine 4½s '37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '67	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	53¼	53¼	53¼
108	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	47	47	47
5	Purity Bak 6s '48	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
8	Radio Keith 6s '41	84½	84½	84½
5	Readg 4½s '97 A	79½	79½	79½
9	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	85¼	85¼	85¼
6	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	71	71	71
16	Republic Steel 5½s '54	95½	95½	95½
4	Republic Steel 4½s '61	107½	107	107
12	Republic Steel 4½s '56	87½	86⅝	86⅝
5	Reynolds Tob 3s '51	115½	115½	115½
6	Safeway Strs 4s '47	104	104	104
3	StLMtnSt4sRefG 33	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	St L S F R 4s '50	62½	62¼	62¼
1	St L S F 4½s '78	15	15	15
2	StLSFW 5s '52	14	13¾	13¾
8	St L S F 4s '50 A	11½	11½	11½
1	St L SW 5s '52	11	11	11
8	Seab A Lin 5s '45	34	33½	33½
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	10⅝	8⅞	8⅞
9	Sea-All Fla 6s3SA	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Shell Un 3½s '51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4	Simmons 4s '52	100	100	100
1	Socony Vac Oil 3½s50	107½	107½	107½
6	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
2	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7	So Col Pow 6s '47	109	109⅛	109
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	63¾	63¼	63¼
8	So Pac 4½s '49	63½	63¼	63¼
12	So Pac rfg 4s '55	91½	91⅜	91½
3	So Pac clt 4s '49	81¼	81¼	81¼
7	So Pa c 3¾s '46	69½	69⅜	69⅜
10	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	South Ry 6½s '56	76	76	76
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	63¼	63	63
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	46	45½	45⅝
1	S W Gas & El 4s '60	103	103	103
4	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102½	101¾	101½
7	Studebaker 6s cv '45	71	71	71
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	78⅞	78¾	78¾
15	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 200	116½	116½	116½
26	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	7½	7½
2	Third Ave 4s '60	33⅝	32½	32½
8	TideWatAssoO3½s '52	101½	101½	101½
1	Union Oil Cal 6s'42	111	111	111
4	UnPac rfg 4s 2008	117⅝	117½	117½
1	UnPac 2½s'71	94½	94½	94½
3	UnCig-Wh Strs 5s'52	70	70	70
8	Unit Drug 5s'53	78½	78¼	78¼
19	US Rub 5s'47	105¼	105	105¼
2	Utah P&L 5s'44	83½	83½	83½
11	Util P&L 5½s'47	50⅝	50¼	50¼
1	Vanadium 5s'41	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10	Vertit Sug 7s 52 ct	85	85	85
24	Virgin Ry 3¾s'66	12	11½	12
1	Wabash rfg 5½s'75ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Wabash 1st5s'39	13	13	13
4	Wabash 4s'56ct	62½	62	62½
12	Wabash 5s'76	12⅝	12½	12½
5	Walwrth 4s'55	12⅝	12½	12½
1	Westch Lt 5s'50	121½	121½	121½
10	WestchLt 4½s'67	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	West Pen Pr 5½s '66	107½	107⅜	107⅜
9	WestMd 4s'52	92½	92	92¼
3	WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	West Pac 1st 5s'46	20	20	20
5	West Pac 5s'46 asd	20	20	20
11	Western Un 5s'51	71	71	71
17	West Un 5s'50	69¼	68½	68½
1	West Un 4½s'50	67	66⅝	66⅝
1	West Shore 4s 2361	50	50	50
10	Wh & L E 4s '49	130	114	112
8	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	90¾	90¾
5	Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	18	18	18
1	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Willm&Sfnd 5s '38	101½	101½	101½
3	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99⅜	99⅜
26	Wilson&Co 3¾s '47	84½	84	84
2	Wis Cen 4s '49	15	15	15
5	Wis Cen 5s '67	13½	13½	13½
37	Youngst&XT 4s '61	99¾	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	62½	62½	62½
1	Antioquia 7s '45 A	7½	7½	7½
5	Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Argentine 4s '7 Ap	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
19	Argentine 4½s '71	95⅝	95½	95½
2	Australia 5s '55	105½	104½	104½
1	Bavaria 6½s '45	102½	102	102
1	Belgium 7s '55	22	22	22
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	115½	115½	115½
8	Berlin City 6s '58	21½	21½	21½
16	Brazil 8s '41	21½	21½	21½
21	Brazil 6½s '26-57	22	22½	22½
13	Brazil 6½s '27-57	18⅝	18½	18½
8	Brisbane 5s '58	19½	19½	19½
1	Buen A 2s '64	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
24	BuenA4½s4⅝s'77	53	53	53
5	BuenA4½s4⅝sApr'78	70	69⅞	69⅞
1	Buen A 6½s '61 st	70	70	70
2	Canada 5s '52	79½	79½	79½
1	Canada 4s '60	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Canada 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
51	Canada 3s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Canada 2½s '68	96	96	96
4	Canada 2¼s '44	101	101	101
5	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Chile 6s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Chile 6s '63	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
24	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14¼	14¼	14¼
26	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Colom Mtg Bk 7s '46	14¼	13¾	13¾
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	18½	18	18½
1	Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	17½	17½	17½
4	Copenhag 5s '52	18	17½	17½
16	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Costa Rica 7s '51	61	61	61
19	Cuba 5½s '45	19	19	19
1	Cuba 5s '53

U. S. Seamen: Passengers And Union Express Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Affidavits of five passengers of the wrecked liner President Hoover detailing alleged misconduct of a portion of the crew, including drunkenness, disorder and threatened molestation of women after abandonment of the ship near Formosa, became available here today.

The affidavits were taken by Addison E. Southard, consul general at Hong Kong, following rescue of the ship's company. They were forwarded to the State Department. Upon learning that the State Department possessed the documents, Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, requested them. The department complied with the request.

Meanwhile the official investigation into the entire incident is going on in San Francisco where members of the crew claim they have been grossly maligned by passengers.

Much of Crew Helpful

The affadavits do not contain any criticism of conduct of the crew previous to the abandonment of the ship. And they are careful to point out that much of the crew behaved helpfully after reaching shore. But they present a picture of a portion of the crew taking the position that they were no longer subject to ship discipline once they had landed on the Japanese island.

Mrs. Edith F. Dunlop, a British citizen, residing at Hong Kong, a passenger on the vessel, said, "the day we arrived on the island I saw one of the crew when he came up from the ship throw open his jacket and there were six bottles of liquor tucked under his belt inside his waist."

Mrs. Dunlop was assigned to night quarters at the native schoolhouse. "That night there were disturbances, fights and swearing all around the place," she said.

"In the early morning before dawn a Japanese naval officer from the Azigar arrived and asked for the officers who were in our building. He told them that the Japanese cruiser had arrived and that two American destroyers were coming. A Japanese naval landing party came up after daylight and was greeted with applause by the passengers who were outside. We felt relieved that they were there."

Statement of Passenger

Harry E. Stevens, another passenger, said the crew did not assist the passengers on the two-mile walk from the ocean to the village school, and did not help in carrying provisions or drinking water or in improving the camp at the school or in "co-operating with the ship's officers in the latter's feeble attempts to provide food and enforce discipline."

According to Mr. Stevens, the officers told a committee of male passengers they would do what they could "but that they were up against a labor racket" and were more or less powerless to interfere with the crew who belonged to a strong labor union and who took the view that when ashore under such circumstances they were no longer in the employ of the Dollar Company and were therefore not obliged to work for a passenger or to obey any one's order."

Mrs. Maud Corbett, a British subjest and a justice of the peace for the County of Sussex, England, testified that the seamen "did not seem to know how to manage the boats" and in the camp the officers "worked hard" but exercised no effective authority. "The reason for this apparently," she said, "was the current belief expressed by the seamen and stewards that their pay ceased when they left the ship and that they were no longer in the service of the company."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A spokesman for maritime unions told a Senate committee today that stories of drunkenness and lack of discipline among American seamen were being used to discredit union organizations.

Ralph Emerson, who identified himself as a legislative representative for maritime unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, said his groups favored government ownership and operation of the merchant marine and opposed any compulsory mediation of labor dispute.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, had shortly before made public affidavits from five passengers of the S. S. President Hoover charging that part of its crew became intoxicated and threatened passengers after the vessel went aground on a small island near Japan.

Mr. Emerson, appearing before the committee in opposition to numerous proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act, denied the charges contained in the affidavits.

He said a report by Joseph B. Weaver, former director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, on "drunkenness, obscenity and profanity" of seamen on American ships "in the presence of passengers" was "highly exaggerated and is too stupid to merit an answer."

Mr. Emerson also denied charges of "Communism" among seamen, saying: "I have heard more about communism in any one hour here in Washington than I would in a lifetime on the waterfront."

Federal Attorney Praises Crew of President Hoover

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—United States Attorney Frank Hennessy said today testimony at a Federal Navigation Bureau hearing indicated the crew of the liner President Hoover should be praised rather than criticized for its conduct after the ship was wrecked on an Oriental island.

The Federal Government will not prosecute any crew member for mutiny, Mr. Hennessy said.

A hearing was called in San Francisco following published charges of passengers that crew members became intoxicated, molested passengers and rioted after the Hoover went aground off Hoishoto Island, near Formosa, Dec. 10.

Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

low-cost housing. Mrs. Gomon says the need is "at least that great."

The two projects will be completed next summer, Mrs. Gomon said. The Brewster project, in a Negro neighborhood, will consist of housing units for 704 families. The project includes three-story apartment buildings and two-story group houses.

The Parkside project, located in a "white" neighborhood, is adjacent to one of the city's large parks, and has within a mile and one half radius of it a majority of the rapidly growing industrial plants in the northeast section of the city. It will accommodate 785 families in its six three-story apartment buildings and 58 groups of houses.

Mrs. Gomon explained that plans are under way at present for two additional housing developments, one on the east side of the city and one on the west side.

The city public works department is making an effort to supply the city's needs with low-cost houses built from salvaged materials. Ten such homes have been built, 15 more have been authorized, and the department is now seeking authorization for the construction of 200 more.

General Classified

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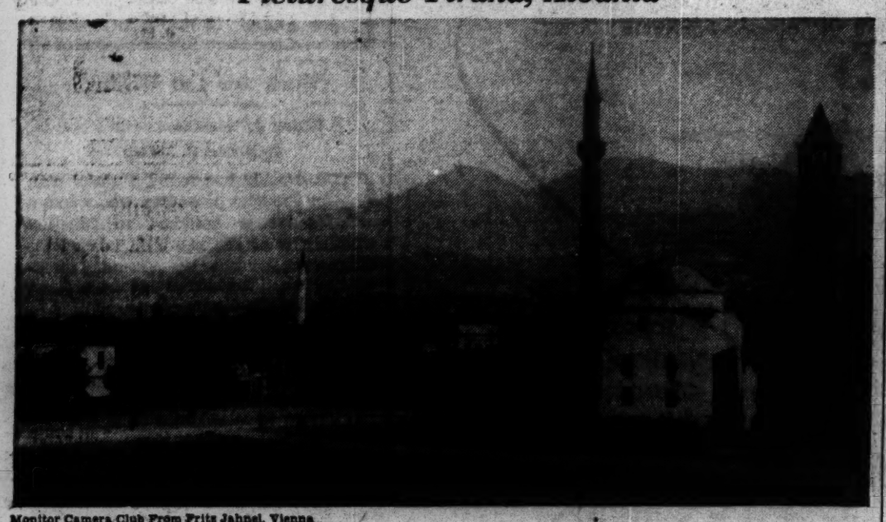

Monitor Camera Club From Fritz Jahnel, Vienna

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith
["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message refers to the regular Tuesday puzzle feature found at the bottom of this column. With this as a hint, it should not be difficult to solve:

TUESUDAY TBC FTGHTIGC TY YHJJGDKUL MCNKUKEKSU ID YSUEBTYE SB ID UCLTEKSU. ES YJCTOCBY TUM PBKECBY. TUESUDAY TBC HYCNHG KU ECGGKUL PQTE T EQKUL KY USE.

Double Letter Additions

These are shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example, BAS + NN + AA = BANANAS.

CAP + NN + EE =

BUN + FF + OO =

Letter Changing

This is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader, and is a bit different than the usual letter-changing puzzles. By changing the second of my 5 letters, an important part of a barrel becomes bland; again, and it becomes one held in bondage; again, and it is the act of cutting thin slices.

How Many Bushels?

If a bushel of oats is worth 40 cents, and a bushel of corn is worth 55 cents, how many bushels of each must a miller use to produce a mixture of 100 bushels worth 48 cents a bushel?

Fun With Antonyms

As usual, Tuesday brings a list of words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	forward	conservative	
2	prime	regular	
3	favorable	succeeding	1
4	unique	heedless	
5	radical	packed	
6	succinct	depressed	
7	empty	hostile	
8	alert	adverse	
9	affable	minor	
10	uplifted	verbose	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Salt Sea'

The Dead Sea was generally described in the Old Testament period either as the "sea of the plain" or as "the salt sea"; while in such passages as Josh. 3:16 and 12:3, both names are mentioned. To this day the extreme salinity of this huge lake is one of its most definite characteristics; and because of the resultant buoyancy, which is much more pronounced than in the case of ordinary sea water, it is very hard to keep oneself sufficiently under water to swim in the usual manner.

The bitter and caustic taste of the water seems to be due to the chloride of magnesium dissolved in it; while its oiliness results from the chloride of calcium which it contains. It has been computed that 100 pounds of water from the Dead Sea yields 26 pounds of mineral salts, as compared with only six pounds from the same quantity of water drawn from the Atlantic. A large refining plant at the northern end of the Dead Sea now extracts such minerals from it.

Mr. Crump Loses His Hat

A Story for Children

Mr. Crump was tall. The children said it was because he tried to look over the tree tops. Mr. Crump was thin. The children said it was because he walked so much through the Green Forest. Right at the edge of the Green Forest he lived in a funny little house with a tall chimney. The children said he had built the house of twigs and sticks and hickory nuts. The children said much more, which was that he talked with the trees and the birds and the little animals of the Green Forest.

But now the forest was no longer green. It was white with snow and the north wind was blowing. The very minute Mr. Crump stepped out of his funny little house he knew the north wind was blowing.

"Heigh-ho," said Mr. Crump, "what care I for the north wind?"

"Whheeee, heeeee," answered the north wind and straightaway snatched Mr. Crump's hat, feather and all. Up in the air it went, around and around it whirled—and away out of sight!

"Heigh-ho," said Mr. Crump, and tying his woolen scarf over his head he began his walk through the forest. All day he walked, looking this way and that.

It was tea time when he got back to his funny little house and there on the doorstep sat Squirrel waiting.

"I saw your hat," Squirrel cried, "feather and all."

"What," cried Mr. Crump. "Where?"

"Atop a man's head," Squirrel answered.

"Who was he?" Mr. Crump asked.

Squirrel shook his head three times and was about to shake it a fourth when Sparrow came flying to the door step.

"I saw your hat," he twittered, "feather and all."

"What," cried Mr. Crump. "Where?"

"Atop a man's head," Sparrow twittered.

"Who was he?" Mr. Crump asked.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Snowman Just Stared

"A strange man," Sparrow answered.

At this Squirrel got excited. "A white man," he cried, "and he didn't have any hair on his head."

"And he stood very still," Sparrow chirped. "He didn't wink an eye."

Squirrel jumped up and down. "He wore a white coat," he said, "with white buttons on it, and his trousers were white too. So were his shoes and mittens."

"You don't say," Mr. Crump cried. "White shoes and mittens!"

"His eyes were black," Sparrow said, "as black as rumcherries. I know where he is. Shall we go and find him?"

"By all means," Mr. Crump said. "A strange fellow indeed! Sparrow, you ride on my shoulder. Squirrel in my pocket. Quick! Now off we go!"

"This way," Sparrow chirped, "straight ahead for a bit, then sharp right and over the garden wall to the hickory tree."

"There's the man," Sparrow twittered, "under the hickory tree."

"A SNOWMAN!" Mr. Crump cried, and, taking his hat, feather and all, he went back to his funny little house to make a bit of supper.

Jest a Minute

"So! Trying to bribe an officer, too!"

Lines About Leaders—112

By a Staff Artist

Anna Pavlova

(1885-1931)

"WHAT is success?" somebody once asked Anna Pavlova.
"I do not find it in the applause of the theater," she replied.
"It lies rather in the satisfaction of accomplishment. . . ."
Pavlova was one of the famous exponents of classical ballets.
She was born in Russia, the only child of very poor parents.
At 2, she lost her father, and the home situation grew worse.
But, one day, the most enchanting of things happened to her:
She was taken to the Mariinsky Theater to see the fairies.
"Now I know I will be a dancer!" suddenly exclaimed the girl.

AT 10, Anna was admitted to the Imperial Theater School.
An arduous, austere, all-inclusive training at once began.
At 15, she passed to the Corps de Ballet of the Opera House.
Hour by hour, day by day, year by year, hard work continued.
And, at 22, she attained the rank of prima ballerina.
The ballet was an exclusive institution in aristocratic Russia.
Anna Pavlova now need only give six performances a month.
At 35, glorious, she could have retired on a state pension.
Instead of that, she chose to dance eight or ten times a week.
She preferred to leave Russia and to dance for the world.

NO ONE had ever heard of the artist outside her country.
However, a certain manager agreed to take her to Stockholm.
At the close of her performance she was utterly nonplussed.
The whole theater thundered with a tempest of applause.
But when she reached her carriage, her amazement increased.
The horses were replaced by admirers, who drove her round town.
In Paris, the enthusiasm of the people proved as tumultuous.
In London, the King and the Queen decided to attend her début.
Then years of progressive triumph followed in many lands.

PAVLOVA appeared in both Americas, in Japan, in China.
She appeared in Australia, South Africa, Egypt, Italy, Spain.
She never once failed to arouse her audiences to enthusiasm.
Yet, unlike actresses, she was not assisted by the use of words.
She had only gestures and poses to convey her message.
What was it that made the Russian artist so wonderful?
A French writer, of whom the question was asked, answered:
"She dances the every-day dance as it was never done before."
Pavlova had a secret, but her secret was evident to all.
She knew how to identify herself with the forces of nature.
She dealt with obstacles as though they did not even exist.
Thus her supreme gift of investing a dance with spontaneity.

THE musical director who accompanied her 16 years says:
"I journeyed no less than 300,000 miles with Pavlova. . . .
I conducted 3650 performances and over 2000 rehearsals."
The troupe moved quickly, often stopping daily in new cities.
It comprised a group of 40 dancers of all nationalities.
It included a little orchestra, a librarian, an electrician.
It contained a wig man, 3 stage hands, 5 wardrobe mistresses.
All lived together in perfect harmony, brotherhood, and love.
Pavlova danced before more people than any other dancer.
She conquered more worlds than the greatest of conquerors.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Peasants Working in the Tyrolean Alps

Monitor Camera Club From Miss G. Bertelsman, Westmoreland, England

In Lighter Vein

Time to Think It Over

Sandy had been a slow courter, but one evening when out with his sweetheart he said suddenly: "Will ye marry me, Mary?"

"Of course, I will, Sandy," answered Mary.

Then, for the next few minutes he relapsed into silence, and this caused Mary to remark, impatiently:

"What's come ower ye, Sandy. Hae ye naething tae say?"

"I'm thinkin' I've mabbe said ower muckle already," replied the proposer.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Somesense Rhymes (IV)
By Johnnie Symes

The elephant's beyond compare
And quite the best of friends;
He's huge all over everywhere—
Except just where he ends.

Why Receiver Was Down

On a party telephone line out of North Bay, Ont., some subscriber formed the habit of taking down the receiver for hours at a time without doing any talking, thereby weakening the line and giving other subscribers the idea someone was listening in continuously. All complainants told of hearing a clock ticking near the "open phone." With this as a clue, the manager made an investigation and discovered an elderly lady had found the telephone receiver made a good "darning ball" while repairing the family's winter stockings.

This story is on a par with that of the farm housewife who discovered a telephone receiver makes a good potato masher.—Wall Street Journal.

Baker's Dozen

Prosepective governess: "I'm not interested in the position. I didn't realize that you had thirteen children."

Mistress: "Don't tell me you're superstitious."—Stewart Warnerite.

Rough Estimate

Taking a short cut through Billingsgate one morning I passed a large horse-drawn railway van, almost emptied of its cargo.

The driver, standing on the pavement checking over his "delivery lists," called up to his van-boy: "How many boxes you got left up there, Charlie?"

"Three," came the reply.

"Three?" queried the carman; it ought to be four."

"P'raps it is ... Arf a mo!" yelled back the diminutive lad, "I only done it rough."—London Daily Herald.

Worth Knowing

Miss Kavanagh boasts the title of "Secretary to the President for Signing Land Grants and Patents."

Opinions differ widely on the sizes of vocabularies used by the average individual. Authorities, however, estimate that 11,000 is a good figure. Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, has 550,000 word entries.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Reward of Kindliness

Newton Highlands, Mass.

An elderly man who, to gain a livelihood, has taken to delivering fresh eggs each week, is always very kind to children. A group of youngsters who play where he parks his car, like to lock and unlock his car, and play round it. He is patient and loving with them, although they take much of his time.

A few weeks ago little Jean, one of the children, asked him to leave eggs at her house. He paid no attention to what he thought was childish prattle, but the next week Jean asked him why he had not called at her house. So he did call on her mother, who told him that Jean had talked so much about him and his eggs that she had decided to take eggs from him regularly.

The next week, Robbie said that Jean had been telling him how good the eggs were, so he had persuaded his mother to take them.

And so it went, a little child leading and others following, all because of the patience and kindliness which a needy man had expressed.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Black and White

Divide the group into two teams, the Blacks and Whites. Line them up, facing each other, about 10 feet apart. The leader stands at one end of center space and throws a box (a candy box will do), one side being black, the other white. If the black side lands upward, the Black team runs quickly to touch wall or goal. The White team dashes after them, trying to catch a player on the Black team.

Captives are kept and play with the side which catches them. The team which gets the larger number of players wins the game. It is a good game that guests always enjoy playing.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "There are few automobiles in Russia still," a Russian visitor to the United States reports. Same here, comrade.

Punch: A visitor from Finland thinks that there is an intangible "something" about the people of London. He refers, no doubt, to the fog.

Milwaukee Journal: The quaint manner of breaking down China's sales resistance would never do with us. Over here, the customer is always right.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: There seemed to be some objection in Congress to the proposal to send a committee to California to study coast defenses and the Rose Bowl football game.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mr. Roosevelt got one Christmas present which he would like to exchange for something more useful. It was an elegant set of goose eggs from the special session of Congress.

Washington Post: It has been some months since we've seen in the letter column a communication from "Taxpayer." We fear the old codger can no longer afford postage stamps.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Antonyms are valuable as supplying definition by contrast or by negation. To speakers and writers, antonyms are useful in telling what a thing is not.

Double Letter Additions: Penance, Buffoon.

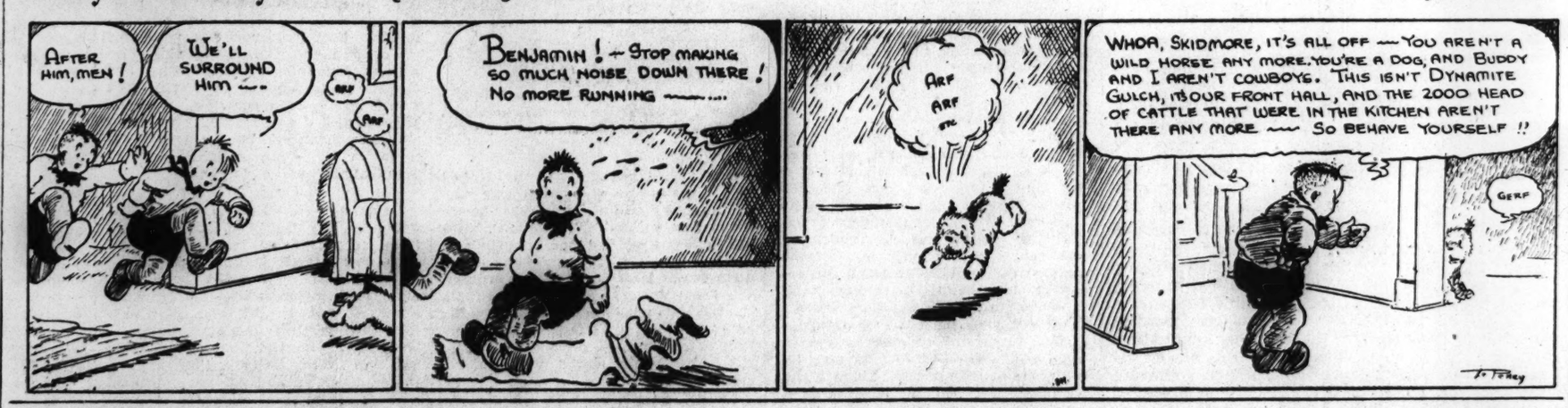
Letter Changing: Stave, suave, slave, shave.

How Many Bushels?: Oats 46 2-3; Corn, 53 1-3.

Fun With Antonyms: Forward—succeeding; prime—minor; favorable—adverse; unique—regular; radical—conservative; succinct—verbose; empty—packed; alert—heedless; affable—hostile; uplifted—depressed.

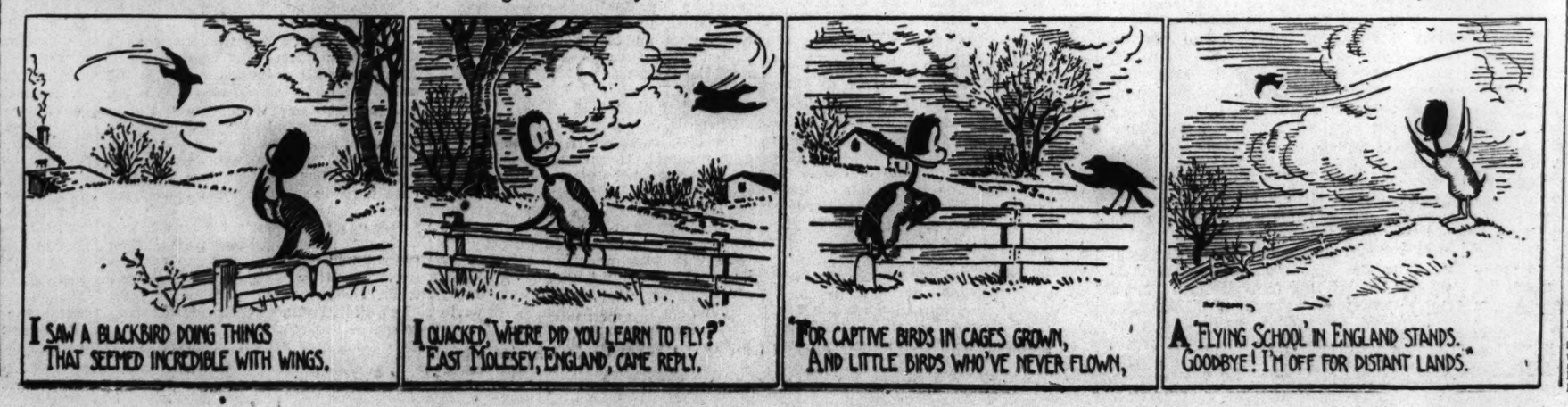
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quick-Change Artist*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Teaching Birds to Fly*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Choice: Law or War

EARNEST peace workers supporting the Ludlow proposal for a popular referendum before declaration of war by the United States may take heart from the circumstances of its defeat in the House of Representatives.

These revealed an increasing body of increasingly active peace sentiment in the United States. They also reflected the Administration's appreciation of the proportions and tenacity of this sentiment. The President himself directly intervened. The Speaker of the House, "with great reluctance" to leave his post as "an impartial presiding officer," took the floor to speak against the Ludlow motion and to read a letter from Mr. Roosevelt opposing it. Indeed, as Speaker Bankhead recognized, there was evidence of "great temporary sentiment" among Americans for the war referendum idea.

The underlying sentiment is, of course, more than temporary. It dates back to early post-war days. It has been reinforced by a Senate investigation into the munitions business that lighted some of those dark corners out of which General Smedley D. Butler got his suspicion that "war is a racket." It has become better educated in the ways of diplomacy and the state as lives and letters of the United States' wartime leaders have been published and analyzed.

But it is not yet schooled in the possibilities and requirements of positive peacemaking and thus, understandably, falls back upon the hope that there is no more or less to keeping out of war than to make a declaration of intention not to fight. Not even in their individual relationships have people developed such deep morality as to preclude the necessity for enforcement of law and order. Admittedly in their collective relationships nations have progressed not even this far. When they have, war will be supplanted by law, and nothing less than the establishment of law will wipe out the possibility of war.

Toward this basic need of law among nations the Ludlow proposal's chief contribution has been to help marshal and prepare peace sentiment for a further understanding of the peace-or-war problem. And this it could have done probably only in defeat.

Acceptance of the Ludlow plan might have persuaded Americans of their ability to stay out of future war. But then it would have lulled them into a false sense of security. But if defeat of the plan be made the starting point for a program which will guide Americans into the shortest road to peace, which is through support of world law, then even the supporters of the Ludlow proposal should feel they have scored a victory by making plain the amount and intensity of public interest in the most vital political question of these times.

Japan's "Poor Press"

ONE of Japan's greatest concerns has been the failure of its propaganda in the United States and in Great Britain to stem a rising tide of hostile criticism. That Japan is not so indifferent to world opinion as some of the brusque declarations of its militarists would indicate is evident from the amount of time and attention which is devoted to a consideration of ways and means of influencing foreign opinion favorably.

A number of well-known statesmen, publicists, journalists and social workers have gone abroad primarily for the purpose of stating their country's case; and the question of why Japan's cause is generally unpopular in America and Western Europe is discussed exhaustively in Tokyo magazines and newspapers and in conferences of Japanese intellectuals who are most closely in touch with foreign countries.

The usual verdict of such articles and conferences is that Japan is far inferior to China in the technique of propaganda. Cases of failure to appreciate foreign psychology, of slowness in presenting the Japanese version of some controversial incident, of inability to dramatize situations which would show Japan in a favorable light are cited and Japan's diplomatic representatives abroad are often made the scapegoats for their country's poor press.

Some of these technical criticisms are justified; but they do not go to the root of the matter. Professor Albert Hindmarsh, of Harvard University, a man who in his writings has shown a keen and not unsympathetic appreciation of the social and economic forces which have pushed Japan into a career of expansion went deeper in a recent speech in Tokyo. He pointed out that it is difficult for the average American to accept Japan's claim to be fighting communism in China when the Nanking Government itself had devoted so much energy to suppression of the Red revolutionary movement; that it was hard to accept official assurances of respect for China's political integrity when independence movements are being promoted in North China.

And it would surely be difficult for the most high-powered expert in the art of propaganda to win much acceptance for the view that wholesale destruction of Chinese lives and property is likely to achieve Japan's professed objective of a "friendly" China. In short, it is not so much the technical defects of Japan's propaganda as the moral defects of Japan's policy that account for the predominantly critical reaction in America and Great Britain. This point of view, however, finds little if any acceptance among the Japanese, who persist in regarding unfavorable foreign reactions not as the result of their own actions, but as a product of some sleight-of-hand of the Chinese.

Railroads—To Bail or Not?

CRITICISM of the Interstate Commerce Commission by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is part of a running controversy between left-wing and right-wing forces within the New Deal Administration over what to do with the railroads.

Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been busily arranging to bail out certain railroad companies that have been in difficulty about meeting bond interest or maturities. The I. C. C. approved his lending $6,000,000 to the Erie, but the negotiations fell through when the Chesapeake & Ohio refused to put up further collateral for its subsidiary. Now the commission's "O. K." on an $8,233,000 advance to the Baltimore & Ohio evokes a blast from Mr. Wheeler, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

At bottom the two schools of thought are not far apart. Both believe there must be extensive railroad reorganizations to reduce bond interest charges on many of the roads and to shake out some of the stocks that no longer have any value based on present earning power.

Mr. Jones and some others believe this can best be done by a policy of patience, of nursing them through the present recession, hoping for rate increases and meanwhile working out the knotty adjustments between various classes of security holders involved in reorganizations. Senator Wheeler evidently speaks for a put-'em-through-the-wringer, civilize-'em-with-a-club point of view which believes that reorganizations and savings must be forced by shutting off further support, and that if some changes of control and management take place in the process it will be so much the better.

It is difficult for anyone but a financial technician to shape an informed opinion as between the two methods, and the experts are of two minds. Undeniably, reorganizations of a number of the weaker roads are desirable, even imperative. The question is, When? Under current tendencies, the longer they are delayed, the greater become the financial obligations to the Government and the claim of the Government to a hand in their affairs.

Pictures and Print

SELECTION has been announced by the directors of the Limited Editions Club of four American artists, to each of whom is awarded $2000 for the illustration of a book, the artist to choose his book from the "American literary classics" and the Limited Editions Club to publish. The incident is a reminder that the illustration of books is not so much part and parcel of publishing as it used to be. It is observable on the bookstalls that the pictorial art has come to be much restricted to the text of juvenile books and to the jackets of adult books.

Pictures preceded print. The cuneiform writing that served Babylon derived from them. The drawings that primitive men made on the walls of the domestic cave preceded pictographs before pictographs became alphabetical symbols. In the course of time, artists illustrated Bible stories in mural painting and made them familiar to the illiterate when reading was caviar. Before the printing press the production of books by hand invited the scribes to illustrate them with pictures and decorate them with illumination. Wood block illustration companioned typography; and so on through engraving on metal to the lithographic processes that to a large extent dominated illustration in the nineteenth century.

Pictures and text went often together; it seems indeed in retrospect to have been rather expected by novel readers that their novels should be illustrated, whereas the illustrated novel is now an exception. At any rate there seems no present "demand" of the novel-reading public for illustrations, and such a lack naturally affects the economics of publishing.

The directors of the Limited Editions Club think that "the leading American painters should use their talents in the illustration of books," an art that "nearly every great painter of the past, from Botticelli to Daumier, has at some time essayed." In selecting four painters from a considered candidature of about 500 they presumably considered qualifications for illustrating as well as skill with the brush.

Blum—A Friendly View

Book News of the Day

THE trouble with most books about prominent public figures is that they are written by partisans for partisans. Precisely in proportion to their eulogistic character do they lose value. LÉON BLUM, by Geoffrey Fraser and Thadee Natanson (London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d.; Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3), is no exception. It is spiritedly written, and it makes easy reading, but for anyone acquainted with the facts about Blum's leadership of the Front Populaire, it is inadequate on controversial matters.

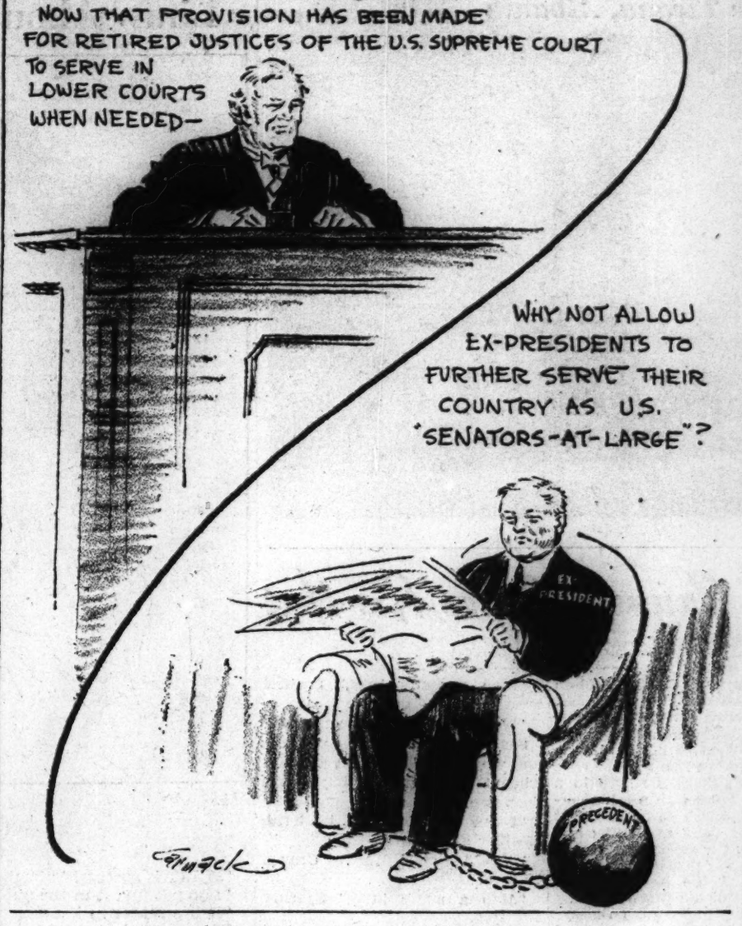
There is surprisingly little—and what there is can hardly be found convincing—about the financial muddle which arose through the mixed counsels of the Government. There was apprehension among those who had the most legitimate possessions, and there was a hankering in the Socialist Party after an exchange control similar to that exercised in totalitarian countries; a loan was raised just before the devaluation of the franc, which we were assured would not be depreciated, and then it was considered surprising that the smallest holder of francs tried to place his savings in the safety of a foreign country. Moreover there was perpetual revolutionary—as distinct from purely professional—agitation in the trades unions, and occupational strikes, and imposing Red manifestations, were tolerated.

That there should be a reduction in hours of labor whenever possible need not be argued; but unhappily the rigid application of a five-day week, in the actual conditions of French industry which is suffering from underproduction, has seriously disturbed the commercial balance. What is worse, as anyone who knows the mentality of the French worker is aware, there was no proper preparation, no re-education; so that today work is regarded as an enemy. There was extravagant expenditure in order to increase purchasing power, but the successive falls in the franc have nullified this expectation.

It must not be imagined that there is no case for M. Blum; on the contrary, there is much to be said, but in the present work a frank and reasonable exposition is lacking. Besides, there are obviously inaccurate statements. Louis Barthou, a reactionary, is praised because he laid the foundations of the pact with Russia; but Pierre Laval, who actually signed it, is treated with scorn because the existing pact is "only a watered-down version" of that which Barthou contemplated. It was, say the authors, the Right which was guilty of the sabotage of the 1937 Exhibition, though everybody knows that the workers were perpetually striking, and had to be bribed to get it ready several months late. Many such disingenuous statements detract from the interest of what might otherwise have been a noteworthy work.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Why Not?



By Burrobot in Brazil

CONSTRUCTION work seems to have a strange fascination for man whether he be a busy New Yorker or a busy Brazilian. People who make a dash for a subway train, as though the one which they wish to board were to be the last to run for three weeks, will spend twenty or thirty minutes watching men at work as if this were their most important concern. Cities like New York and São Paulo, where construction work goes on at fast and furious paces, offer work-watching men ample opportunities to satisfy their curiosity and the man who delights in observing both those who look on and those who work is often rewarded beyond all calculation.

Pacaembú is an Indian name for a valley which, six or seven years ago, was almost all farmland, very far from the center of the city of São Paulo in Brazil. Today the city has grown around and absorbed Pacaembú into its bosom so that Pacaembú, though still somewhat undeveloped, is an integral part of the city. In Pacaembú dozens of groups of men have been laying long and winding asphalt roads. Contractors are putting up attractive houses, bungalows and palaces. Portuguese gardeners and landscape architects, with their uncanny ability to plant a garden already made, are transforming the valley and hillsides into a veritable fairyland. Pacaembú promises to become one of South America's most entrancing residential districts and at the southern end the city is constructing an enormous stadium.

* * *

Perhaps five or six hundred men are busily at work on the construction of this place of sport. A paradise for the work-watchers for both sides of the valley overlooking the construction work are generally lined with those who dash to catch street-cars. Here they are amply rewarded by a novelty, that is, if they come from a foreign land and have not seen typically Brazilian processes in operation. Part of the job of these workers is to dig out the sides of the valley to make room for the stadium grandstand and to transport the earth, thus loosened, down to the valley floor and build it up to the desired level.

This business of carrying the earth is as efficient a bit of work as any we ever saw. It is automatic, constant and regular. Like ants on their way, one can see two long ribbons of little carts, one proceeding down the hill laden with earth, the other, up the hill, empty, and seeking new loads. Each cart is pulled by little burros—gentle, longeared, patient animals who buckle down to business when the load is heavy and the road is hard, who trot back with their empty carts when the goal has been reached. They wait patiently until it is their turn to back into place for a new load, then up and down the hill again, and back again.

The amazing part of the whole performance is that *there are no drivers*. At not too frequent intervals are young boys who cluck ever so often just to keep the burros aware that the bosses are watching. But outside of these reminders that loafing is not permitted the burros manage themselves alone and without guidance. If there were two straight lanes, on the level, this fact would not deserve comment. But the road is crooked and winding, improvised and new, rough and dangerous, because there are long drops on either side at many points, and at places narrow.

* * *

Excepting for those times when *Estupido*, the lazy comedian of this troop of burros, was concerned, there never was a traffic jam, no hubs rubbed hubs, no carts were upset, none went over the side, no collisions took place and never was the work interrupted by a false step of these intelligent animals. When they perceived that one of their own was having difficulty they stopped, waited until he had got by and then, without orders from anywhere or anyone, they resumed their way either to obtain a new load or to empty the one they already had. This happened time after time.

Estupido, whose name means what it sounds like, offered the comedy relief. He watched his chances and just at the point where he should dip down the hill to get a new load he would turn around and enter the line of laden carts hoping to get to the bottom of the hill unperceived. But the boys were wise to *Estupido*. They kept an eye on him, though he has fooled them more than once.

Day in and day out these busy burros carry dirt, direct their own traffic. When the stadium of the City of São Paulo is completed they will deserve a monument. Their work has been honest, efficient and intelligent. Hay for the burrobots of São Paulo!

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

North . . South . . East . . West

Loans to Rail Carriers

By Frank L. Perrin

SOONER or later it was all bound to come out. Now an investigation is demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, of the policy and practices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington governing its transactions in recommending loans of public monies to railroads. There is, of course, a clearly defined issue involved. The aim and purpose of the law supposed to govern and regulate such transactions, if the Senator's interpretation of that law is correct, contemplate the granting of loans in aid only when the financial structure of the applying borrower road is sound and normally workable. Just as definitely, according to such interpretation, the Commission is morally estopped from recommending such loans when the petitioning carrier, or those acting in its behalf, are unable to establish the reasonable soundness of the borrower's business structure.

But it is interesting, even when the temptation is to look suspiciously upon all efforts, no matter how unselfish or how honest, to extract more and more from a depleted public treasury in the hope of revivifying or stimulating some public or private business, industry or undertaking, to remember that the margin between curable economic distress and absolute liquidation through bankruptcy or surrender and failure, is sometimes extremely narrow. Few businesses even in times of ordinary prosperity, could be liquidated without financial loss to owners or stockholders. There is that about what we call a "going concern" which inspires confidence and nurtures hope. There is an old saying that a horse is good as long as he is on his feet. This is particularly true of business.

* * *

The merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, do not always apply to their banker friends for loans to increase or expand their business. They far more often seek loans to save their business from failure and themselves from disaster. There is demanded, of course, as there is habitually observed, an honest disclosure of actual conditions. Absolute honesty is at least presumed. That is the basis upon which the contracting parties meet.

It is because Senator Wheeler professes to believe that some of the managers of these borrowing railroads have not been absolutely honest in their dealings with the Commission that he demands a federal investigation of specified recent extensions of liberal credit to the roads. But whatever the result of this inquiry, and however grievously those in positions of responsibility and authority may have erred in judgment, it does not follow that the established policy of the I. C. C. or that of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be abandoned or even substantially altered.

The people of the United States have risked, and probably are still risking, temporary or experimental investments in undertakings at least as hazardous and as speculative as those authorized in aid of operating railroads temporarily unable to pay dividends or meet pay rolls or extraordinary costs. Estimated upon the basis of actual worth, if we are to consider the value of service rendered, the embarrassed and insolvent railway is a greater public asset than many of the projects fostered by the federal works relief organization and paid for by the public.

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One who travels across the United States in any direction will become convinced that it will be many years before we can do without the railroads. They are an essential and necessary link in the economic structure, and will so remain for at least another half century. The fleets of scurrying trucks which line the roads do not even begin to carry the bulk of the country's freight. Their portion is infinitesimal when compared to the tonnage daily moved by steam and electric engines.

Neither do the speeding automobiles and trailers carry more than a fraction of those who, on business or for pleasure, travel by rail. But these considerations, even when one realizes the necessity of maintaining and continuing the uninterrupted efficient service of the public carriers, do not excuse or justify laxness or favoritism in carrying out the plain provisions of the law.

There is, however, a reasonable and defensible course which can be defined and followed. If this is attempted it should be insisted that absolute honesty must be the basis. The investments of millions of private stockholders should be protected wherever possible. It is the responsibility of public administrators to see to it that the innocent investing public should not be made to suffer, unless absolutely necessary, for the sins, either of omission or commission, of those in whom they have reposed trust and confidence.

The Wide Horizon

Work for the Willing

A STUDY OF THE CINCINNATI PLAN

By Robert R. Mullen

CINCINNATI has found a useful plan for the man or woman who wants a job. It is designed to function whether he or she has been labeled too old to work, whether the personnel director has raised the barrier of inexperience, or objected, "too young."

This plan likewise awaits harassed mayors and welfare directors who have struggled with a sense of futility in dealing with the relief problem, and property owners whose future taxes have been mortgaged to raise funds to support the unemployed.

There is no magic in the Cincinnati plan. It isn't guaranteed; it might disappoint some. It has to be put together and made to function after it is taken home; but Cincinnati has accomplished with it what must seem to other cities like wonders—and it is free for the asking.

Like many another successful human activity that seems to be statistic-bogged on the surface, the Cincinnati Four Point Employment Program is in its essence warmly simple. Back in 1929 the problem of continued unemployment became the concern of a group of persons who had been active in establishing the city government which presently stands as a model for the nation. They sought some way to level off seasonal fluctuations in employment and to end the then small margin of jobless. Enough progress was made to cause Calvin Skinner, director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, to start work on an extended and deep delving examination when the relief problem became acute in 1932.

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Today, these reports, serving as the foundation for the present Cincinnati Plan, still breathe an atmosphere not only of sound economics and thoughtfully organized facts, but of compassion and human understanding for those who for one reason or another find themselves blinded by mists hanging low in the valley of depression.

Mr. Skinner found the most serious unemployment could be divided into four groups: (1) Inexperienced juniors, unwanted in industry because they lacked vocational training or acquired skills, in old-fashioned terms because they hadn't learned a trade. (2) Those once employed but no longer in demand because their particular trade or craft was in decline, or whose loss of skill and morale because of years of idleness had made them unattractive to employers. (3) Those not acceptable because of arbitary age limits raised in industry. (4) Those lumped under the convenient but inadequate heading of "unemployable."

Applying Mr. Skinner's research, four committees were formed, one for each of the unemployed classifications. Membership included educators, business executives, those known as inspirational speakers, advertising experts, professional men and women, and public officials.

Committee one was to take care of the juniors, arrange for school facilities, consult with industrial leaders about apprentice possibilities, to interview and encourage young men and women needing a start.

Number two arranged supplemental training, the "brushing up" needed by those long out of work. It gave special attention to finding lines in which employment might be available for trained workers and then set about supplying the training.

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Committee three gathered people for part-time jobs, trained them along efficient lines and organized the distribution of work so it would not be too thin to give a living income. This committee went into the residential suburb of Wyoming and in a test found sixteen full-time jobs and sixty-eight part-time jobs to keep twenty persons fully employed. Based on averages, this committee calculated that if it enjoyed equal success in the whole field of Cincinnati it would find jobs for some 6500 persons.

Committee four spent two months examining the 3059 cases listed as unemployable. In 423 cases at least one member of the family was singled out as "definitely employable under intelligent guidance accompanied with a modicum of imagination."

All the committees tried to infuse unemployed persons with a desire for self-respect and with hope and ambition. Booklets were distributed describing the best job-approach techniques; applicants were urged to improve their personal appearance.

On the other side of the picture, and following Mr. Skinner's outline, Cincinnati set up a glorified community employment bureau. It placed card indexes on file of all the persons under the four committees and also filed cards of all the employed workers it could obtain.

The bureau canvasses employers, finds out what is needed and at what seasons, and passes the information along to the production committees. This bureau is the selling wing of the Cincinnati Plan; it also serves as a research and planning wing.

This has all required vision, energy, newspaper and radio publicity of extensive nature, as well as community cooperation well beyond the usual demand. It has called for application of all that is best in the American tradition of organized mass production, advertising appeal and "up and at 'em" selling. But men and women are going back to work with new hope flashing in their eyes. Cincinnati is talking jobs now, not relief.